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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL

VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS REVIEWS M. V. ZIMYANIN BOOK

AU021601 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to Press 30 Nov 84) pp 3-13

[Editorial: "Battle Banner and the Basis of CPSU Policy. On the Publication of the Book by Comrade M. V. Zimyanin 'Under the Banner of Leninism. Selected Articles and Speeches'"—words between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Leninism is the life-giving source of revolutionary thought, the fighting banner of struggle and creativity, and so it is natural that CPSU Central Committee Secretary M. V. Zimyanin has entitled his book "Under the Banner of Leninism."¹ The reports, articles, and speeches it contains cover almost 4 decades—from the end of the Great Patriotic War to the present day. The CPSU and the Soviet people have had to resolve the most complex problems of domestic and international life during these years. Reading the book now, one is once again made aware of the inexhaustible vital force of Leninism-Marxism in our era, which constitutes the scientific basis of the CPSU's policies and of the generalization of its historic experience. One recalls the heroic path trodden by our party from postwar revival to the contemporary stage--the stage of perfecting developed socialism.

Comparing the initial and present-day limits of economic, social, and scientific-technical progress made during this period, one is struck by the grandiose nature of the quantitative and qualitative changes made in all spheres of the vital activity of Soviet society.

V. I. Lenin taught that precise and realistic appraisals of every stage of social progress are necessary in order to gain a complete picture of the vital problems and prospects of social development. One example of a Leninist approach to appraising the contemporary stage and prospects of our society's development was the discussion of the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the draft USSR State Budget for 1985 at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and at the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. It was emphasized in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech and in Comrade N. A. Tikhonov's report at this session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the tasks of the final year of the 5-year plan period are aimed at /consolidating and developing positive trends in the economy and in the growth of the people's well-being which have been noted during the past 2 years/.

Recalling Lenin's words that "increasing the discipline of the working people and enhancing their ability to work, as well as increasing the intensity of work and improving its organization,"² is a condition of economic progress, K. U. Chernenko has pointed out a number of shortcomings in the observance of plan and production discipline, the organization of labor, the management of production, and also in the introduction of the achievements of science and technology. Showing concern over the rates and social consequences of scientific-technical progress, the Central Committee Politburo has deemed it necessary to examine the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress and perfecting the management of this progress in every sphere of the economy at the next CPSU Central Committee plenum. It is proposed to ensure a radical turn in this vitally important aspect of developing Soviet society.³

Documents and materials from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again show that the party is continuing its persistent efforts to perfect the economic mechanism and management. It is with this aim that a large-scale economic experiment is being conducted, in which another 21 union and republic ministries will soon be involved. Domestic services enterprises in a number of oblasts are being transferred to the new conditions. Measures are being worked out for improving the activities of construction and design organizations. New methods are being developed for ensuring more effective cooperation between branches in the agro-industrial complex. The drawing up of a comprehensive program is being completed for developing the production of consumer goods and the services sphere. As a whole, K. U. Chernenko has noted, "we have every possibility of worthily completing the 5-year plan and of preparing for the 27th congress of the Leninist Party with high labor achievements."⁴

Further intensifying the connections and interaction between economic, social, scientific-technical, and spiritual progress is a law of development of Soviet society in contemporary conditions. "A characteristic feature of the development of the contemporary Soviet economy," M. V. Zimyanin emphasizes, "is the enhanced role of the subjective factor. The intensification of production and the ensuring of a change in favor of efficiency and quality in many ways depend on the ideological-political awareness, professional competence, and moral-psychological qualities of the workers, kolkhoz workers, technicians, engineers, and scientists." (p 232)

Implementing the aforementioned law in politics and in the daily leading activities of the party in its turn creates the necessary conditions for successful ideological-educational work among the masses and for mobilizing them to fulfill current tasks. While adopting a complex approach to resolving economic, social, scientific-technical, and educational problems for the sake of achieving production's chief aim--that of improving the well-being of the people, the party directs the cadres toward more actively utilizing the creative potential of the collectives, developing their initiative, propagandizing and introducing advanced experience, completely overcoming inertia in thinking and elements of conservatism, and increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition and all forms of stimulating the struggle to increase labor productivity and improve the quality of work.

The book emphasizes that the aims of economic and social policy are fulfilled by the people and the collectives with their attitude to the cause and their readiness to overcome difficulties and contradictions. The author's statements are always rich in examples of effectively utilizing advanced production experience, skillfully combining party-political and economic activities, ensuring beneficial cooperation between scientists and production workers in the sphere of introducing the achievements of science and technology, effectively struggling to strengthen discipline and organization, and cultivating labor morals and high awareness in Soviet people.

Historical experience and present-day life convincingly prove that Marxism-Leninism as an ideology of the revolutionary renewal of society has inexhaustible creative potential. By theoretically developing the teachings of Marx, Leninism has become the powerful spiritual weapon of millions, the real practice of building a new society, and the banner of the struggle for the liberation of the peoples. History and the contemporary era attest to the fact that Leninism is not a system of dogmas and formulas, rather it is the theory and method of truly scientific thinking and perception of reality, and also the experience and revolutionary practice of transforming the world. "The teachings and cause of Lenin are immortal," M. V. Zimyanin says in his report dedicated to the 107th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday, with which he opens his book. "A genius of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action, Lenin lives on in the deeds of the party he created. Generations of communists have struggled and conquered, guided by Lenin's ideas and inspired by his lofty example.... Lenin lives on in the resolutions of CPSU Congresses and in the tireless fruitful activities of our party's Central Committee. Lenin lives on in the growing might of the Soviet state and in the great achievements of our people. It is under the banner of Lenin that the world community of socialist countries has arisen and continues to grow stronger, the international revolutionary-liberation movement continues to develop, and the struggle for social progress and for lasting and truly universal peace is being waged successfully." (pp 9, 10)

The theses that Leninism is the theory and method for the revolutionary transformation of the world and that it is a militant world outlook--it has triumphed over ideological enemies in the past and today strikes crushing blows against bourgeois ideologists, renegades of Marxism, and falsifiers of the theory, history, and contemporary practice of real socialism--are well-argued and convincing. Marxism and Leninism are impossible to separate, just as it is impossible to set them against one another. As the book emphasizes, they are a unified revolutionary-transforming science which reveals the laws of social development, reflects the vital interests and aims of the workers class and all the working people, and points out the true path to building socialism and communism. Now, as in the past, any deviation from Leninism logically leads to a betrayal of Marxism and to compromise and opportunism. Our attitude to Leninism has been and still is the touchstone of true revolutionary spirit, scientific character, and loyalty to the ideas and principles of real socialism and progress. The historic lessons and events of the contemporary struggle in the international arena convincingly confirm the correctness of these conclusions.

The creation of the concept of developed socialism is a most important outcome of the theoretical activities of the CPSU and fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and their contribution to revolutionary science. The book emphasizes that the process of turning socialism into an integral, highly-organized social system is relatively protracted and complex in nature. While developing on its own basis, socialism requires more harmonious development of every aspect of social life. (p 15)

And so it is natural that the majority of M. V. Zimyanin's reports and articles published during the last 20 years should examine the theoretical and applied aspects of the concept of developed socialism. Defining the essence and criteria of developed socialism, explaining its historic place as a stage on the way to building communism, and generalizing the experience of developed socialism's formation and perfection--these and other issues are constantly at the center of the author's attention. He points out the general laws and particular features of the main stages of development of Soviet society, devoting special attention to the contemporary stage of its maturity, when socialism, to quote Marx, achieves its integrity. (p 289)

While revealing the achievements of developed socialism and determining the directions of its perfection, the party urges us to appraise life soberly and to perceive both our gigantic historic achievements and objective contradictions, difficulties of growth, and the necessity to struggle against antipodes of communist morals and the Soviet way of life.

Organizing collective, creative, theoretical work, the party directs this work toward deeper cognition of the laws of developed socialism and the mechanism of their operation, and also toward their active and timely utilization in practice. "We are striving to raise ideological-theoretical work in the sphere of the social sciences to a higher qualitative level and to channel these sciences toward the research of topical problems of the country's socio-economic development...", said M. V. Zimyanin in his speech to voters in Krasnodar in February 1984. "We attach great significance to the new wording of the Party Program. It must determine the long-term strategy for socioeconomic transformations in our country and highlight the connection between our current affairs and the communist future." (p 320) The new wording of the CPSU Program will be the party's chief ideological-theoretical and political document. Materials from the CPSU Central Committee Commission for the drawing up of the new wording of the program show that the problems of perfecting developed socialism, the party's strategy and tactics, the principles of its activities, and its place and increasingly leading role in the life of Soviet society will be central to this document.

A major event in the ideological-political life of the party was the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum at which the main directions of the processes of perfecting developed socialism and the ways of improving ideological activities in contemporary conditions were concretized. The plenum showed a creative, realistic approach to the appraisal and tasks of the party's ideological-educational, propagandist, information-political, and scientific-research work. "Soviet society," the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out, "has entered the stage where profound qualitative changes in productive forces and the corresponding perfection of production relations have matured. In close mutual

connection with this, changes must also take place in people's awareness and in the entire superstructure of society.... The further perfection of ideological activities and an improvement in their results is one of the most important of the party's tasks."⁵

The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out the necessity of enriching the exchange of experience in communist education, as well as ideological cooperation between the CPSU and fraternal parties in socialist countries, and more actively utilizing reserves for joint struggle against imperialist propaganda.⁶ It is a well-known fact that conferences are held for this purpose between secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties on international and ideological issues, as well as consultations and meetings, and scientific conferences. M. V. Zimyanin is an active participant in these. The collection contains his substantive speeches made at international conferences dedicated to the theme "Karl Marx and the Contemporary Era--The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" (April 1983, Berlin) and to the 100th anniversary of the birthday of G. Dimitrov (June 1982, Sofia). They convincingly reveal the vital force of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and also the people's desire for peace and cooperation. The author's opinions and appraisals of the progress and prospects of the people's struggle for peace and socialism and against militarism and imperialist propagandists of war and international terrorism are imbued with party zeal and faith in the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. (pp 261-273, 282-293)

The simultaneous fulfillment of large-scale economic, scientific-technical, social, and educational tasks requires the further intensification of production and scientific thinking, a stronger turning of the national economy toward satisfying the needs of the working people, and also an increase in the effectiveness of ideological work. All the party's ideological activities must be imbued with the Leninist spirit of unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic work. (p 250) In this unity lies the guarantee that this work's effectiveness and efficiency will be increased. "V. I. Lenin emphasized, we must soberly keep track of the real state of awareness and preparedness of all the working people (and not only their leading part) and promptly note both positive and negative phenomena," said M. V. Zimyanin at an all-union seminar-conference of ideological workers in April 1981. "And the results of this work must be judged by the degree of political knowledge, ideological-theoretical preparedness, and social activeness of the working people." (p 259)

Over the course of the decades the party has formed a scientifically substantiated education system and the principles and forms of its organization by developing and enriching Leninist traditions. Being a developing system, it is perfected while taking the particular features and tasks of each stage into account and in accordance with the level of general and political awareness and new material potentials.

The book generalizes the experience of the party leadership of the development of the people's education and the higher school in the USSR. Drawing on the rich tradition and achievements of the people's education and taking into account the new requirements of the society of developed socialism, the party, supported by all the people, and especially the teachers' collectives, drew up the Main Directions of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform. There was a nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, in the course of which 120 million people expressed their opinions. Newspapers, journals, radio, and television actively participated in this discussion. As is well-known, the results of this discussion were summed up by the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenum and by the following session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. M. V. Zimyanin submitted a report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the main points of which are in the article published in the collection entitled "Complying With the Leninist Principles of Developing the People's Education."⁷ Appraising the Main Directions of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform as a document of great political and scientific significance and the very development of the school as a most important factor in establishing socialist civilization, the author revealed the meaning, substance, and continuity of the Leninist principles and best traditions inherent in party policy for the training and education of the younger generation. The article contains interesting facts about the present-day state of the school and an analysis of trends noted and of the reasons for shortcomings in its functioning. It sets tasks for the class, working, and moral education of young people.

It is well known that while developing the main directions of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform, the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a series of resolutions on concrete problems connected with the implementation of this reform. The school reform is an inalienable part of the perfection of the society of developed socialism.

The mass information and propaganda media are a most important instrument in ideological work and an effective means in the struggle to fulfill current tasks in the spheres of the economy, culture, communist education, and social-domestic relations. The CPSU Central Committee shows constant concern to increase the effectiveness of our press, radio, and television for the purposes of drawing the working people into the resolving of topical issues and shaping a high political awareness in them. The party educates journalists as active, creative, and steadfast political fighters distinguished by their high integrity, competence, and irreproachable ethics. As the chief editor of PRAVDA and head of the USSR Union of Journalists, M. V. Zimyanin has devoted a great deal of attention in his speeches to the problems of perfecting the forms and methods of the activities of the mass information, propaganda, and counterpropaganda media, educating the journalist cadres, and expanding the international connections of Soviet journalism. This is attested to by his reports, contained in the collection, submitted at an international meeting of democratic journalists from all over the world, held in Leningrad in October 1969, and at a conference of leaders of information agencies and organs of the press from all over the world, which took the form of a "round table" in October 1970, by his speeches

dedicated to the 60th anniversary of PRAVDA, the 50th anniversary of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and the 50th anniversary of the journal SOVETSKIY SOYUZ, and by other speeches. "From the very outset," said M. V. Zimyanin at one international meeting, "our party Soviet press has embodied those chief features which have become its fighting traditions—Marxist-Leninist integrity, adherence to party principle, irreconcilability to ideologies alien and hostile to the workers class, a fighting revolutionary spirit, internationalism, veracity, national character. and mass nature." (p 80)

In his many public speeches, particularly in international auditoriums, M. V. Zimyanin sets a shining example of propagandizing the experience and achievements of Soviet scientific and political journalism, and also the principles and methods of Leninist publicism. Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the party, Soviet journalists struggle for the perfection of developed socialism, for international cooperation, and for peace and the well-being of Soviet people. As the "chroniclers of the contemporary era" and the party's combat assistants, they comply with Leninist traditions and loyally serve their homeland and the cause of the struggle for communism.

Literature and art occupy an important place in the system of the party's ideological activities. The potential of multinational Soviet culture is unique and constantly growing. The 26th CPSU Congress, the author emphasizes, called for more effective use to be made of this wealth in our ideological-political work. (p 242)

M. V. Zimyanin's speeches on the problems of war, peace, and international cooperation are topical in the conditions of the present-day international tension and the exacerbation of ideological antagonism.

An active participant in the Great Patriotic War, he fulfills the role of its historian and propagandist of the glorious fighting past of the Communist Party and the Leninist Komsomol. His report "The All-People's Partisan Struggle in the Belorussian SSR Against the German Fascist Invaders During the Years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," submitted in January 1949 at a session of the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian SSR, is a research work into the history of the partisan movement that is based on live impressions and memories. The theoretical generalization of factual and documentary material in the report is interwoven with the author's personal memories. The report highlights the role of the party--the organizer of the victory over the Hitlerite invaders--and the activities of the Communist Party of Belorussia in the implementation of important military-political and economic measures; the names of many party, Komsomol, and partisan leaders are mentioned with warmth. "The experience of the all-people's struggle in Belorussia against Hitler's invasion," the author of the report states in conclusion, "is one of the clearest confirmations of the fact that the war against fascist Germany was not only a war between two armies. It was also a great war of all the Soviet people against the German fascist invaders. The history of mankind had never seen such a national war." (p 51)

The preparation now in progress for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people is being accompanied by an intensification of all ideological-educational and military-patriotic work and by an explanation of the worldwide-historic significance of the lessons of the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU

Central Committee resolution emphasizes that the main lesson is that war should be struggled against before it begins.⁸ Historical experiences teaches us that united, active, and coordinated actions on the part of all peace-loving forces against aggressive imperialism are essential in order to defend peace; the prompt exposure of militarism and preparation for war is necessary; and the defense capabilities of the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact countries must be strengthened and the vigilance of the peoples increased. Many pages in the collection are dedicated to these issues.

In his book, M. V. Zimyanin devotes a great deal of attention to the problems of economic, political, and ideological cooperation between the socialist countries and their ruling parties and peoples. Characterizing the CPSU as a party of internationalists, the author thoroughly reveals its international activities, which are fully in accord with the interests of the Soviet people and the entire socialist community, as well as the interests of the international communist, workers, and national-liberation movements. The present-day level and prospects of cooperation between the CEMA member-countries are attested to by the results and documents of the top-level economic conference of fraternal countries (Moscow, June 1984) and the 39th CEMA session held in Havana in October 1984. The strategic course developed at these meetings helps to still further strengthen and rally the states of the socialist community and to enhance the effectiveness of implementing Leninist ideas and the principles of socialist internationalism. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985, recently approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, fully takes into account all the propositions emanating from the decisions and agreements of the top-level economic conference.

The book devotes a great deal of attention to the problems of developing the social sciences, including the history of the party and party construction. A report given at the All-Union Conference of Heads of Departments of the Social Sciences at Higher Education Institutes (September 1976) notes the processes of updating the subject-matter and comprehensiveness of research carried out by academic institutes, and by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Sciences. It is stated in the collection that historians' interest in analyzing cardinal problems connected with historical-party science itself, and its theory, methodology, historiography, and source study has increased. A system has been formed for coordinating research in the sphere of historical-party science. The exchange of experience between historians in fraternal countries has become more active and the main aspect of their cooperation has been the revelation of the general laws of party leadership of socialist construction. (p 130) "Soviet social scientists," the author concludes, "who are loyal party helpers, have always centered and continue to center their attention on the CPSU's multifaceted and fruitful theoretical and political, organizational and educational activities, on its history and theory, and on the great revolutionary-transforming activities of the Soviet people." (p 131)

Indeed, 668 books on the history of the party have been written and published since the 26th CPSU Congress (1981-1983), and 283 books on the problems of party construction. The number of publications on the problems of the theory and practice of developed socialism in our journal has noticeably increased.

During 1981-1984 alone, 106 articles on these problems were published on its pages; 56 articles on the problems of methodology, source study, and historiography; and 35 articles against bourgeois ideology and revisionism.

Organizing comprehensive research and strengthening its connection with practice is a most important, if not decisive, condition for successful work in the sphere of the social sciences. The need for a comprehensive, systematic approach to the resolving of current social problems emanates from the very dialectics of social development and the contemporary level of our society's socialist maturity. At the same time, the book emphasizes, the achievements of the social sciences must be introduced into social practice as rapidly as possible. "All workers and institutions involved in Soviet science are now called upon to strive with special persistency to achieve high efficiency and high results in research for society. Of course, there must be no oversimplification in the approach to this problem." (p 163) Shortcomings in this matter were pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee in its resolution "On Enhancing the Role of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Analysis of Key Problems of the Economic Theory of Developed Socialism" (March 1984).⁹ Unfortunately, the collectives of party historians do not always sufficiently actively restructure their research, lecturing, and propagandist work in the light of these recommendations.

Meanwhile, the role of history in the communist education of Soviet people continues to grow. This was recently pointed out once again by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. "Education through history," he said at a jubilee plenary meeting of the board of the USSR Union of Writers, "has been and continues to be an important instrument in the cultivation of civic spirit, Soviet patriotism, and internationalism.... The ability to discuss the past seriously, weightily and from the positions of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook--this, as practice shows, is what brings success in this matter. History must be neither rewritten nor erased."¹⁰ Educating people through history is now being paid special attention by the party and places many demands on us. Relying on the unshakeable foundations of Marxist-Leninist methodology, historians are called upon to arm the Soviet people and each new generation with the invincible weapon of historical truth, a thorough understanding of the laws and prospects of social development, and the entire wealth of historical-party experience in building and perfecting socialism. In close cooperation with the other sciences, historical-party science must more actively participate in enriching the intellectual potential of Soviet society and comprehensively assist the qualitative changes recently noted. Forming in Soviet people, and particularly in young people, a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, ideological stability, political consciousness, great civic spirit and high morality, and readiness to defend our motherland is a vital task for researchers, teachers, and propagandists of historical knowledge.

M. V. Zimyanin refers to our history frequently and sincerely "From the heights of what has been achieved in the economy and in the social and spiritual life of the people," he says, "one can clearly see how great are the successes of the CPSU's political, ideological-theoretical, and organizational activities in its implementation of Lenin's teachings. The great Leninist party has led our people with honor through all the severe ordeals which have fallen to the lot of the land of the soviets.... Civil war and foreign intervention,

hunger, ruin, the piratical aggression of German fascism--the Soviet people have courageously endured all this, led by the Communist Party; endured and emerged the victors; endured and built the most humane society in history--the society of developed socialism." (pp 19-20)

The book elucidates many aspects of the history of the CPSU and Soviet society, and it analyzes both positive trends and the causes of shortcomings in the development of historical-party science. M. V. Zimyanin formulates the topical tasks of increasing the social, scientific, and practical efficiency of historical research and the propaganda of historical-party knowledge, as well as their effectiveness in communist education and in the cultivating of an irreconcilable attitude in Soviet people, particularly in young people, toward bourgeois ideology, morals, and way of life. These tasks compel historians to further, more thoroughly research topical problems and to seek ways and means of increasing the social effectiveness of historical-party science and of the entire wealth of the CPSU's experience.

A major event in the life of the party and the country was the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party which, as is well-known, completed the process of uniting revolutionary Marxist organizations in Russia on the ideological, political, and organizational principles developed by V. I. Lenin.

The historical path trodden by the Leninist Party, as it is noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party," is truly a heroic path of struggle and victories. Under its leadership, grandiose transformations have been made which have not only had a decisive influence upon the fate of the country, but which have also radically changed the course of world history. The Soviet people connect all their achievements with the leading activities of the CPSU which, over the course of 80 years, has developed into a powerful, united party made up of more than 18 million communists. Having become in the conditions of developed socialism a party of all the people, it has not lost its class nature. It has strengthened its indissoluble unity with the people and expanded cooperation with other Marxist-Leninist parties.¹¹

The report submitted by M. V. Zimyanin at a formal session in Moscow on 29 July 1983 was dedicated to the results of the victorious path trodden by the Leninist party and to the analysis and generalization of its experience in building and perfecting socialism in the USSR. This report is a concise study of the 80-year history of our party which reveals the vitality of the Leninist principles of forming and developing a proletarian party of the new type, the experience of three Russian revolutions, and the historic significance of the Great October Revolution and the victory of socialism in the USSR, and it also contains conclusions drawn from the contemporary practice of perfecting developed socialism and struggling to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war. It convincingly shows the results of the revolutionary-transforming activities of the CPSU and the Soviet people, activities based on knowledge of the objective laws of social progress, historic experience, and a scientific,

realistic approach to reality and to the drawing up of program aims, and the methods and means of fulfilling them.

While collating its activities with the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and objectively appraising what has been achieved, the CPSU concentrates its efforts on resolving the problems of increasing production efficiency, intensifying production, and further improving the well-being of the people, and on increasing the effectiveness of ideological work connected with the communist education of the working people. The necessity of fulfilling these tasks has been substantively proved by our party's 26th congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenums of 1982-84, and our daily practice.

The clarity of the aims and the scientific validity of the tasks to perfect developed socialism which are contained in the resolutions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and also in the resolutions of the Central Committee Politburo are ensured, as before, by Marxist-Leninist teaching. "The Soviet people," notes M. V. Zimyanin, "look confidently toward the future and wholeheartedly trust the Communist Party, the party of social optimism. This optimism is engendered by the entire history of the Soviet country, by an awareness of our strength and the correctness of the chosen path. We are loyal to Bolshevism, because it has proven in practice its insuperable spiritual, organizational, and creative power, and also its ability to act as a model of victorious revolutionary strategy and tactics in the struggle for the liberation of labor, for the transformation of society on just, socialist principles, and for peace and life on earth." (p 312)

Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party and the principles and laws of its formation is the international property of the whole international communist movement. Attempts by falsifiers and revisionists to present Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party as a limited national phenomenon are groundless. As before, Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party, and its ideological and organizational principles are today developed on an internationalist basis. Recognizing Leninism as the Marxism of the contemporary era presupposes recognizing the international significance of Leninist teaching on the party. To deny this obvious fact means going against historical truth and contemporary reality. Despite the considerable differences between the present-day conditions and tasks of the revolutionary movement and those which existed 80 years ago, the lessons of the past have great significance for strengthening the unity of the ranks of communists and of all anti-imperialist forces, and they also teach loyalty to the spirit and principles of creative Marxism and an irreconcilable attitude to any kind of opportunism or manifestations of a nihilistic attitude to historical experience.

The collection of articles and speeches by M. V. Zimyanin elucidates the most important processes of building, developing, and perfecting socialism in our country, particularly the problems of enhancing the effectiveness of the party's ideological activities in contemporary conditions. "The years go by," says M. V. Zimyanin, "and we become increasingly aware of the astounding insight of Lenin's ideas and of the greatness and sagacity of the plans drawn up and implemented by our party for the socialist reconstruction of society." (p 274)

A prominent party and state figure, M. V. Zimyanin comes across from the book's pages as an ardent fighter for the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, against bourgeois ideology and revisionism, and against the falsification of the history and contemporary practice of real socialism, and as a propagandist of the Leninist theoretical heritage and of the Leninist principles of party leadership.

The theoretical interpretation and generalization of the historical and contemporary experience of building and perfecting the society of developed socialism has made it possible for the party to concentrate the attention and efforts of our people on problems whose solution will ensure the country's further movement toward higher degrees of social, economic, and scientific-technical progress. It is precisely these problems that lie at the base of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the work being done on the new wording of the Party Program and on the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000.

The measures recently adopted by the party connected with the problems of further developing the economy, culture, and propaganda and improving the people's well-being make the content of M. V. Zimyanin's book particularly topical. Well-argued presentation and explanation of tasks, convincing formulation of evaluations and conclusions, and journalistic skill have made it possible for the author to authentically reveal the panorama of the people's struggle and the difficult and multi-plan work to build and perfect the society of developed socialism. The lively interest with which the entire Soviet public greeted the publication of the collection of M. V. Zimyanin's articles and speeches is understandable. CPSU historians and the country's entire ideological aktiv have gained a very valuable and interesting book which, by nature of its content, will stimulate research and propagandist activities.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. V. Zimyanin, Under the Banner of Leninism, Selected Articles and Speeches, Moscow, Politizdat, 1984, p 383.
2. V. I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 188.
3. K. U. Chernenko, To Worthily Complete the 5-Year Plan and Accelerate Intensification of the Economy, Speech at session of CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 15 November 1984, PRAVDA, 16 Nov 84.
4. Ibid.
5. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983, Stenographer's Report, Moscow 1983, pp 188-189.
6. K. U. Chernenko, Selected Speeches and Articles, 2d Ed, Moscow, 1984, p 591.

7. The article was published in the journal KOMMUNIST, 1984, No 7.
8. On the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. CPSU Central Committee Resolution, PRAVDA, 17 June 1984.
9. On Enhancing the Role of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Analyses of Key Problems of the Economic Theory of Developed Socialism. CPSU Central Committee Resolution, KOMMUNIST, 1984, No 4, pp 14-17.
10. K. U. Chernenko, Establishing the Truth of Life and the Lofty Ideals of Socialism. Speech at jubilee plenary meeting of the board of the USSR Union of Writers of 25 September 1984, KOMMUNIST, 1984, No 14, p 8.
11. On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. CPSU Central Committee Resolution of 31 March 1983, Moscow, 1983, pp 9-10.

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NATIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN NATIONALITY RELATIONS EXAMINED

AU070601 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 12, Dec 84 (signed to Press 30 Nov 84) pp 28-39

[Article by Prof A. I. Kholmogorov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Party Activity in the Sphere of National Relations"--names between slantlines published in wide-spaced print, words between double slantline published in italics]

[Text] The problems of party leadership in national relations¹

The CPSU national policy is embodied in the strategy and tactics of social and economic development of the USSR peoples. It includes the goals of the party leadership and the ways and means of achieving them.

The party leadership in national relations is the highest degree of scientific administration of these relations and represents the nucleus, pivot and guarantor for the implementation of the CPSU national policy. It is carried out by influencing the entire system of national relations as well as its individual spheres, under conditions of developed socialism have found their expression in the decisions of the CPSU Congresses from the 13th to the 26th Congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR, the documents of the joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and other documents.

The documents of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum characterize the tasks of national policy as being closely connected with the strategic goals of perfecting the mature socialist society. These tasks, the plenum's documents note, can be fulfilled on the basis of a close link between the CPSU economic, social, and national policies and between the social, national, and demographic factors.²

In recent years, works on the problems of leadership in social relations³ and on their specific component parts, the national relations⁴ have been published in the USSR and in several countries of the socialist community.

The problem of party activity in the sphere of national relations has many aspects. This article devotes the main attention to some questions of the party leadership in perfecting the internationalist education, in eradicating the vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism, and in training the national detachments of the workers class, and to cadre policy.

The CPSU purposefully and scientifically directs the development of the spiritual sphere of national relations, something that makes it possible to strengthen in the consciousness of the working people and primarily in the consciousness of the younger generation the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, of pride in the country of the Soviets, and of readiness to defend the achievements of socialism.

At the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized: "A well thought-out and scientifically substantiated national policy is an inseparable part of the party's activity in perfecting the developed socialism. And the key condition for its success is the education of the working people in the spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism."⁵

The constant attention devoted by the CPSU to the questions of internationalist education contributes immensely to strengthening internationalism in the consciousness and psychology of the Soviet people. The socialist reality itself of the system of social relations of socialism and the Soviet way of life represent the objective basis of this internationalist education. This, however, does not mean that the internationalist education is achieved thanks to an "automatic" impact of the objective reality on the conscience and psychology of people. The CPSU tirelessly emphasizes that the further assertion and strengthening of international features in the spiritual make-up of the Soviet people requires constant efforts by the party and the entire socialist society.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the problems of internationalist education in party resolutions, in particular in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions adopted during the 1970's and 1980's "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia for the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress" (1972), "On the Marxist-Leninist Training and Economic Education of Leading Cadres in the Tashkent City Party Organization" (1972), "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" (1979), and others.⁶

Decisions concerning the problems of internationalist education have also been adopted by republic party organizations. For example, during the past 5 years alone the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia has repeatedly examined issues connected with improving internationalist education. Thus, in 1982 the resolution "On the State of and Measures to Further Improve Patriotic and Internationalist Education for the Working and Young People of the Republic" was adopted, and others.⁷

In 1981 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan adopted the resolution "On Measures to Further Develop Internationalist Relations Between the Working People of Azerbaydzhan and the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics."⁸

The party provides internationalist education in the most diverse forms. These include: Ten-day festivals of national cultures, festivals of friendship between the peoples of the USSR, jubilee celebrations of the Soviet republics and their party organizations, and the undertaking by organizations and institutions of joint enterprises for educating the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism. For example, in Kirgizia such enterprises are jointly undertaken by the Komsomol Central Committee, the republic's Academy of Sciences, the Ministries of Culture, Education, and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Society of Knowledge, and others.⁹

Discussing the role of internationalist education in his report to the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized with particular force that this kind of education should be "conducted extensively, persistently, and in a businesslike manner and should not be limited to festivals, 10-day periods, and jubilee efforts. Real adherence to party principle must be skillfully combined in this respect with the greatest delicacy."¹⁰

The party resolves the problems of internationalist education comprehensively and purposefully and with an eye to the future, which presupposes, in particular, the perfection of its planning. A number of union republics (The Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia, Kirgizia, and others) have had useful practice in this sphere. Thus, a 5-[phrase indistinct] drawn up in the Georgian SSR—this program has gradually developed into a system of directions and forms of activities and includes the development of the economy of autonomous structures, the aligning of the level of this economy, the perfecting of the standard of living and way of life, and so forth.¹¹ The plans for internationalist education drawn up by the republic party organizations formulate tasks, determine the periods of time in which to fulfill them, take into account the specific features of the social-professional, demographic, and national groups of working people, and establish mutual connections between the different aspects of communist education.

Tirelessly perfecting the internationalist education of the working people, the CPSU is concerned to increase its effectiveness. It strives so that the theoretical and political knowledge of the working people organically grows together with their inner spiritual world, working activities, and conduct in everyday life during the process of forming internationalist conviction.

Efficiency of party leadership of the development of the spiritual and social-psychological aspect of national relations presupposes a precisely functioning feedback mechanism. The importance of this for ideological activities as a whole has been emphasized by Comrade K. U. Chernenko.¹²

In a number of union republics institutes for the study of public opinion, in the sphere of national relations in particular, successfully function under the party committees. The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum drew attention to the positive experience of concrete sociological research into public opinion carried out in Azerbaydzhan, Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, and

Uzbekistan, and in a number of oblasts in Russia and the Ukraine.¹³ Thus on the basis of studying public opinion, social institutes have been set up in Georgia for researching and resolving the problems of international relations and internationalist education, and resolutions have been adopted on struggling against protectionism, unhealthy traditions, parochialism and national narrowmindedness, provincialism, and bribe-taking. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has recommended that the republic's sociologists study youth problems in more detail, and also the problems of internationalist education, more thoroughly analyze the development of national processes, and make the transition from evaluating the state of these processes to predicting it, without which it is impossible to adopt the correct administrative decisions.¹⁴

The June plenum recommended more extensively introducing this kind of experience and forming scientific-methodological centers and groups under the party committees. A decision was adopted on the All-Union Center for the Study of Public Opinion. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to make the transition from uncoordinated research to systematic, thorough generalization at an all-union level.

In the light of the directive of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the intensified study of public opinion, and considering the experience accumulated in a number of union republics, in our opinion it is expedient to carry out comprehensive all-union sociological research into the most important problems of national relations and the internationalist education of the working people. The subject of this research could primarily be the dialectics of national and all-Soviet awareness, national psychology and the psychology of the new historic community—the Soviet people, national and all-Soviet culture, national language and language of international communication, and so forth.

Selective research into these issues makes it possible to reveal the general and particular in the spiritual life of the peoples of the USSR and the laws of its development, bring contradictions to light and determine ways of resolving them, and draw conclusions and make practical recommendations for the party and Soviet organs. This was what was shown, for example, by sociological research into the processes of establishing international awareness in 5,470 representatives of labor collectives in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. (The research was carried out by the author of this article during 1977-1980.)¹⁵

Attitude toward certain international values of the Soviet people was taken as a criterion of the effectiveness of internationalist education. For more than 80 percent of workers of all age groups (Ukrainians, Russian, etc.), working in multinational production collectives held great attraction. More than 84 percent of those questioned maintain friendly relations with people of other nationalities.

At the same time more than 90 percent of respondents emphasized that they have an equal sense of belonging to both their own nation and to the Soviet nation as a whole. It is impossible, however, to overlook the fact that for the

remainder, (approximately [words indistinct] holds the greatest significance. The party strives in the process of internationalist education to ensure that every Soviet individual considers himself not only a representative of his own nation, but also of the entire multinational Soviet nation.

A most important criterion of the internationalist education of the working people and of the level of their internationalist awareness is cultivating a social-psychological purpose in them, as well as a state of readiness for appropriate actions in a concrete social situation, which makes it possible to speak of the formation of internationalist behavior norms. It is precisely this state of readiness in the Soviet individual that makes it possible, to quote Lenin, for him to be an internationalist in practice.¹⁶

According to the statistics of sociological research carried out at a number of industrial enterprises in Dnepriopetrovsk and Nikopol, approximately 90 percent of young workers stated that they would assume an internationalist position if actions were taken or discussions held in their presence which ran counter to the spirit of friendship between peoples. Those questioned also noted that many of their friends, acquaintances, and work comrades would act the same in such situations. These positions assumed by the young workers meet the requirements of the USSR Constitution. "The duty of every citizen of the USSR," it states, "is to respect the national dignity of other citizens and to strengthen friendship between the nations and nationalities of the Soviet multinational state."¹⁷

The study of public opinion functioning in the sphere of national relations serves to consolidate the scientific foundations of the party leadership of this specific sphere of social life and is closely bound up with the fulfillment of those tasks which the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum set social scientists in the sphere of analyzing the theoretical problems of national relations at the contemporary stage of their development.¹⁸ Meanwhile, scientists still poorly study the social functions of internationalization and the dialectics of class, international, and national awareness in the process of internationalization, of psychology, artistic culture, and other spheres of the spiritual life of the peoples of the USSR. In this respect science still fails to keep up with the demands of the time and sometimes fails to promptly and thoroughly analyze changes in the needs and tastes of representatives of the different nations and nationalities, cases of overestimating certain values, and the introduction to material and spiritual all-Soviet values.

In the 1970's issues connected with the formation, essence, and nature of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people were intensively researched in the USSR. However, the general sociological, formational, and specific laws of the functioning and development of this social and international community require further study, as do the correlation between, and dialectics of all-Soviet and national, and all-state and republican interests. Fundamental works are also needed which reveal the inner laws of the development of the economy and culture of the Soviet republics.

All this theoretical research is closely bound up with the requirements of social life and is called upon to assist the development of practical recommendations and substantiated social prognoses.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the problems of forecasting national relations have also not yet been properly elucidated in our scientific literature. Practical recommendations were put forward at the All-Union Scientific-practical Conference in Riga (June 1982), a session of the department of philosophy and law of the USSR Academy of Sciences held in Baku (November 1982), and at a conference in Tashkent (February 1983) concerning pooling the efforts of social scientists at the main scientific institutions and scientists in the union and autonomous republics, precisely coordinating research into national relations on an all-union scale, and setting up a unified all-union coordination-scientific center on this basis.²⁰

In our opinion, such a center could fulfill the following functions: The study and analysis of national situations in the Soviet republics and of the experience of activities carried out by the party and the Soviet state aimed at perfecting national relations; the organization and coordination of sociological research into these problems in various national-state formations, and the revelation on this basis of general laws and features pertaining to the development of national relations in the conditions of developed socialism, and the drawing up of practical recommendations for the party and soviet organs relating to the resolving of the most topical problems of national relations. The necessary conditions and sufficient scientific potential exist in our country for this purpose. Sectors function in many humanities institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences which study the problems of national relations in their various aspects: The pooling of their efforts and, in the long-term, organizational centralization, could, in our opinion, fundamentally raise the theoretical level of research into the vitally important problems of national relations.

The development of national relations as well as of other forms of socialist social relations follows a complicated and contradictory path. Their inherent dialectical contradictions of a nonantagonistic nature manifest themselves in the continuation of economic, cultural, and linguistic differences, differences in the way of life, and other differences between the Soviet nations and nationalities. The development of each of the Soviet republics depends to a great extent on the natural and climactic conditions, on the real historical and national characteristics, on the natural and labor resources, on the population density, on the structure of production resulting from the requirements of specialization and cooperation, and on the pace of the scientific-technical progress in all spheres of social production. All this necessarily results in the existence of differences between the Soviet republics, including differences in the per capita volume of the output of products and in the rate of economic development. Differences also continue to be preserved in the specific part that workers (especially those of the indigenous nationalities) and the urban population have within the nations and nationalities. Considerable differences between the Soviet nations and nationalities are also observed in the rates of urbanization and in the development of migration and demographic processes.

There are also contradictions between the internationalist orientation of the development of the USSR peoples and the vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism and so forth.

The nont antagonistic contradictions in the sphere of national relations are being resolved by the USSR peoples themselves under the leadership of the Communist Party on the basis of strengthening their international unity, their prosperity and steady rapprochement, and the harmonious combination of national and international interests.

The functioning of the new historical community of people has introduced radical changes into the structure of international and national interests. The general Soviet and the general state (international) interests integrate the interests of the Soviet nations and nationalities and of the Soviet republics. These interests are mutually correlated both as a whole and as parts, as the international and the national. The leading role in this belongs to the whole, the international, that is, the all-union, general Soviet interests, K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in his speech at the election meeting of voters of the capital's Kubyshev electrical district on 2 March 1984 that the question of a further strengthening of the friendship of the USSR peoples is a matter of growing possibilities for every Soviet republic to effectively contribute to the development of the unified national economic complex. "Of course," he said, "in this connection the interests common to all people must be placed above everything else. This emanates directly from the internationalist nature of our society and our world outlook."²¹

The Leninist thesis on distinguishing between the essence of antagonisms, on the one hand, and the contradictions under socialism, on the other, was further developed in the documents of the June and December (1983) and February (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums. These documents revealed the difficulties, shortcomings, and unsolved problems and showed the dialectic of progressive advance of the developed socialist society.

Any thoughtless attitude toward the contradictions that arise and every failure to resolve them in good time inevitably result in errors in the practical implementation of the Leninist national policy. The art of party leadership in national relations is to notice any growing contradictions and to take timely measures to overcome them. And many examples testify to the timeliness of the measures taken by the party in the implementation of the national policy. Thus, in the process of socialist construction, the workers classes of some nations or nationalities were numerically insignificant (or completely nonexistent), a fact which resulted in the social differences between the Soviet republics and nations. The party has devoted and continues to devote special attention to overcoming these differences. Toward the end of the 1970's, in most of the union republics the increase in the numerical strength of the workers class, as compared with the prewar period, was considerably greater than the average increase in the numerical strength of the workers class for the entire country.²²

In the 1970's and at the beginning of the 1980's, the national detachments of the Soviet workers class increased essentially especially in the republics where its specific importance in the structure of the population had been relatively small. Thus, from 1972 to 1981, the numerical strength of the

Georgian SSR's workers class increased by 22 percent, that is, considerably more than the republic's population (which increased by 6.8 percent). The Georgians account for 66 percent of all workers which corresponds to the percentage of the indigenous nationality in the republic's population.²³

However, the numerical strength of the workers class in general and of its national cadres in particular in several union republics continues to be unsatisfactory. This primarily applies to the central Asian republics. In Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan the numerical strength of workers and employees does not exceed 25 percent of the population²⁴ and the proportion of national cadres in the workers class is even lower. The Uzbeks account for 68.7 percent of the Uzbek SSR's population, but they account for only 38.4 percent of the republic's workers class and for even less in construction activities, 35.6 percent.²⁵ The 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held in June 1984, revealed serious miscalculations in the republic's economic development: the extensive scientific-production potential and rich raw material and labor resources have not been fully utilized for an accelerated development of production forces. It was noted at the plenum that the leaders of ministries and departments tried to explain these and other shortcomings by citing a shortage in the labor force, although Uzbekistan possesses rich labor resources.²⁶ In the 1970-1983 period, the republic's rural population increased by 2.4 million people.²⁷ The 16th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan pointed out the need for a fuller utilization of the republic's labor resources. The plenum emphasized that it is an important economic and social task to involve on a large scale the indigenous population in social production and, first and foremost, in the sphere of industry.²⁸

It is assumed in this connection that the national cadres of the workers class of Uzbekistan and other central Asian republics will mainly grow as a result of an influx of rural youth through the construction of industrial enterprises in villages, in the immediate vicinity of where labor resources are concentrated; through the development of rural industries and enterprises for the processing of agricultural products; and through an expanded system of professional-technical education oriented toward primarily attracting the youth of the indigenous nationalities.

The expansion and improvement of the training of skilled workers from among representatives of nations and nationalities of the republic are needed for the economy's development but, as Yu. V. Andropov said in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," this is also "politically important. Multinational labor and primarily workers' collectives provide precisely the environment where the internationalist spirit is instilled and the brotherhood and friendship of the Soviet peoples are strengthened more effectively than anywhere else."²⁹

The CPSU attaches special importance to the cadre policy within the general system of the Leninist national policy. The growth of numerically strong cadres in the national economy in the union republics is one of the most important results of the socialist solution of the national question. Under

these conditions it is necessary to strive to ensure that the indigenous and non-indigenous nationalities will be duly represented in the party and state organs. It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that, according to the 1979 all-union census, more than 50 million, or nearly 20 percent of the 263.8 million Soviet people live in the republics where different nationalities form a majority of the population. Thus, 17.4 percent of all Russians live outside the RSFSR borders. And 14 percent of the Ukrainians, 35 percent of the Armenians, 20 percent of the Belorussians, 14 percent of the Uzbeks, 14 percent of the Moldavians, and 13 percent of the Azerbaydzhanians live outside the Ukraine, Armenia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, and Azerbaydzhan, respectively.³⁰

The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" emphasize that the party makes it incumbent to ensure due representation of all nationalities in various links of the party and soviet organs of the republics and of the union as a whole.³¹

Following the 26th CPSU Congress, the republican party organizations have intensified their efforts to promote the best representatives of various nationalities to leading positions in the union republics as well as in the autonomous republics. Thus, for instance, the official list of the Issyk-Kul Obkom of the Communist Party of Kirgizia shows that 63.4 percent of the official posts are held by Kirgizs, 24.7 percent by Russians, and 11.9 percent by representatives of other nationalities. These nationalities account for 62.8, 27.4 and 9.9 percent, respectively, of the population of the Issyk-Kul Oblast.³² The main nationalities living in the Dagestan ASSR are represented in the Supreme Soviet of the republic. The chairman of the Presidium of the Dagestan ASSR Supreme Soviet is Kumyk and among the members of the Presidium are three Avars, two Dargins, two Russians, two Lezgians, one Lak, one Azerbaydzhanian, one Tabasaran, one Armenian, and one Chechen. The republican Council of Ministers is headed by an Avar and among his deputies are one Dargin, one Russian, one female Avar, one Lezgian, and one Lak.³³

Proceeding from the fact that the perfection of the entire system of national relations is impossible without a consistent, steady struggle against vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism, the CPSU is constantly concerned with eradicating these vestiges of the feudal and bourgeois past in the life of nations and nationalities. Having lost their class foundations in our country, vestiges of chauvinism and nationalism sometimes find an ally in religion. The latter has always cultivated in its flock nationalist, chauvinist attitudes toward people of other nationalities ("adherents of a different faith"), created psychological barriers, and introduced alienation into mutual relations between peoples. Thus, for example, reactionary-minded clergymen in the Lithuanian SSR, while advancing nationalist slogans and presenting themselves as the "true judges and bearers" of all the moral and aesthetic national values of the Lithuanian people, urge fanatical believers to violate legislation on religious cults in the USSR.³⁴

Nationalist vestiges are usually closely interwoven with harmful social traditions which are passed off by their advocates as "national features." Naturally, unhealthy traditions are still encountered, such as, for example, religious

holidays lasting a week in some regions of Zakavkazye; the bridal abduction and reclusion of women Muslims in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR; the marriage of minors and the observance of berne (the giving of clothes to the man's family) in the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast, and others have nothing in common with national features.³⁵ These unhealthy social traditions, which were born in the conditions of an exploitative society, include religious vestiges and national narrow-mindedness.

Vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism do not disappear of themselves. Preserved in the consciousness and conduct of some people, they can intensify in certain social situations. These phenomena are alien and, what is more, hostile to the socialist system, and Communists wage a determined struggle against them. Thus, in the resolutions of its 19th congress (1981) and of its Central Committee plenum on the tasks of the republic's party organization to further intensify the ideological-political, international, and atheistic education of young students (1982), the Communist Party of Lithuania called upon Communists and all the working people to suppress any attempts to utilize religion for the purposes of fulfilling reactionary political aims, undermining the friendship between the peoples of the USSR, and reviving bourgeois-nationalist sentiments.³⁶ The struggle against clerical extremism has been intensified in the republic, and administrative measures have been taken, with the approval of the public, regarding its most vehement representatives.³⁷

Having discussed the results of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan has called upon the people of the republic and the appropriate organs of state authority to paralyze the harmful activities, which run counter to Soviet Legislation on religious cults, of several hundred self-styled Muslim mullah-confessors, "prophets," who actively appear in so-called "holy places."³⁸ An uncompromising, resolute struggle is being waged at labor collective meetings, in the republic's periodical press, in television and radio programs, and through the lecture-propaganda system, a struggle against recurrences of a feudal attitude toward women and against ugly traditions such as bride-money, dowries, the marrying of young girls not of marriageable age, and the preventing of women studying at higher and secondary specialized academic institutions, vocational-technical schools, and so forth, and participating in social work. The forms of this struggle are diverse: From patiently explaining the harm of vestiges of the past to applying legislative measures to their fanatical proponents.³⁹

While overcoming harmful social traditions, the party and state organizations in the union and autonomous republics set new family-social traditions and ceremonies against them. This is characteristic, for example, of social organizations in Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast, where, on the basis of combining the atheistic and internationalist education of the working people, the activities of unregistered Muslim societies, effendis, and readers of the Koran, who idealize the past, try to preserve class and tribal prejudices, and support and provoke reactionary family-social rites, are neutralized.⁴⁰

Communists in Georgia do a great deal of work to overcome unhealthy traditions in everyday life. In an open letter entitled "The Cause of Each and Everyone (To Raise the Struggle Against Harmful Vestiges of the Past and Other Antipodal Phenomena to a Qualitatively New Level)," the Central Committee of the Republic's Communist Party condemned lavish eating and drinking sessions, "the guest cult," and other pseudo-national traditions that essentially mask the selfish aims of their organizers: Extortions from the participants in these extravagant levels, the collection of "guests' tribute,"—in other words, profit at the expense of another's labor; and it also urged social organizations and all the working people in the republic to create a sociopolitical atmosphere in the labor collective which would be "as pure as the mountain air... of old, yet eternally young Georgia..."⁴¹

The party and soviet organs take into consideration the activation of provocative activities on the part of foreign anti-Soviet organizations and Catholic, Islamic, bourgeois-nationalist, and Zionist centers. Radio saboteurs of the imperialist world have expanded their anti-Soviet, nationalist programs in the languages of the peoples of the USSR: Thus, broadcasting in the Ukrainian language alone has been brought up to 28 [as published] hours every day.⁴² Anticommunists argue in favor of conserving everything that is old and reactionary in the culture and everyday life of the peoples of the USSR. For [word indistinct] backward life of the Kazakhs, such as the herdsman and the yurt, as virtually the only attributes of their national specific features.⁴³

By provocatively falsifying the CPSU's national policy and attempting to revive the former disconnection and hostility in relations between the nations and nationalities which now comprise a new, historic community--the Soviet people--the enemies of real socialism pursue far-reaching aims.⁴⁴ The CPSU and the republican party organizations wage an active, offensive struggle against anti-communist subversive activities in the sphere of national relations. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has adopted resolutions on intensifying counterpropaganda in a number of oblasts and cities in the Ukraine. Cadres are trained for this work.⁴⁵ Special counterpropaganda sections function in ideological commissions under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, and in the gorkoms and raykoms. Study of the problems of ideological struggle has been increased in the system of political education.⁴⁶ A great deal of work in this direction is also being conducted in other republican party organizations.

At the same time, the party struggles against deviations from true internationalism that are still encountered in our life, such as national egoism and snobbery, idealization of antiquity in the national identity and culture, deviations of certain literature and arts workers from the principles of class attitude and party spirit in their appraisals of the legacy of the past, weakening of the internationalist education of the working people, and so forth. These subjective errors and shortcomings are not the result of the internal laws of development of national relations of the Soviet nations and nationalities but, on the contrary, are the result of their violations and of deviations from the principles of the Leninist national policy. This means that not all subjective miscalculations or shortcomings (in particular, those due to poor training of cadres) can be presented as dialectical contradictions that are characteristic for the development of socialist national relations.

The communist parties of the union republics, exercising their leadership in national relations, strive to raise the ideological and theoretical level of cadres. Thus, at its ninth plenum held in April 1983 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania issued a directive to raise the level of the ideological-theoretical training of leading ideological cadres and of the technical and creative intelligentsia in the sphere of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nation and of the CPSU national policy, to introduce special course on the critique of anticommunist falsifications of the Leninist national policy in the republic's higher education institutions, and to perfect the study of the optional subject "Soviet Lithuania in the family of the Fraternal Peoples of the USSR" in the republic's general education schools, technical colleges, and professional-technical schools.⁴⁷

The party and soviet cadres' thorough knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nation and national relations and of the CPSU Leninist national policy and a correct application of these principles in practice represent an indispensable condition for raising the standard of leadership in national relations for constantly perfecting this leadership.

National relations are characterized by a dynamic and progressive advancement, and a transition to a higher qualitative level. Mature socialism creates the necessary conditions for a harmonious and complex development of the new historical community of people and its component nations and nationalities and for their advance to a complete social homogeneity and firm international unity. The demands of the law of accelerated development of all forms of socialist social relations are manifesting themselves more and more noticeably under the developed socialism. In this connection the CPSU's scientific leadership not only ensures the effectiveness and optimal functioning of national relations, but also determines the main directions of their further development.

Defining the concrete ways of party leadership can further perfect the national relations in the USSR, the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out, in particular, the necessity of noticing in good time any new positive changes in national relations, of comprehensively analyzing the tendencies characterizing the flourishing of and rapprochement between nations, of carefully studying their interests and the specific characteristics of national psychology and culture, of taking into account the effect both of creative and negative tendencies, of understanding the leading processes, of perceiving in good time the contradictions that appear, and of skillfully resolving them.⁴⁸

These instructions provide the basis for raising the level of party leadership in national relations, in the development of the USSR nations and nationalities, and in further strengthening the indestructible friendship of Soviet peoples under the conditions of mature socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Soviet literature on the problems of scientific administration of the socialist society uses the following correlative terms that are similar in their content: "The CPSU national policy," "administration of national relations," and "leadership in national relations."

2. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum 14-15 June 1983. Stenographic report. Moscow, 1983, pp 36-37, 123, 193.
3. /V. G. Afanasyev./ Scientific Administration of the Society. Second Supplemented Edition. Moscow, 1973; /M. Markov./ Theory of Social Administration. Moscow, 1978; Administration of Social Processes in the Socialist Society. Second Revised and Supplemented Edition. Moscow, 1979; and others.
4. /M. S. Dzhunusov./ Two Tendencies of Socialism in National Relations. Tashkent, 1975; The Development and Rapprochement of Soviet Nations. Alma Ata, 1978; /M. I. Kulichenko./ The Communist Party's Leadership of the Formation and Development of the New Historical Community. - cf Development of the Soviet people, the New Historical Community. Moscow, 1980; pp 42-74; /A. I. Kholmogorov./ National Relations in the Socialist Society: Problems of Scientific Administration. Kiev, 1982; /Same author./ Some Questions of the CPSU Leadership in the Development of National Relations Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism. - cf Party Committee as Organizer of Patriotic and International Education of the Working People. On the Basis of Documents of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference [Riga, 28-30 June 1982], Moscow, 1982, pp 37-52; /T.U. Usubaliyev./ The CPSU's Leading Role in Strengthening the Unity of the National and the International in the Soviet Socialist Way of Life. Frunze, 1982; and others.
5. /K. U. Chernenko./ The People and Party Are United. Selected Speeches and Articles. Moscow, 1984, p 367.
6. The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Central Committee Congresses, Conferences, and Plenums, Vol 11, 8th Ed. Moscow, 1978, pp 67-74, 142-149; Vol 13, Moscow, 1981, pp 352-368, and others.
7. Educating Loyal Patriots-Internationalists. From the Materials of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference. (Riga, 29-30 June 1982), Moscow, 1982, pp 40-42.
8. On Measures to Further Develop Internationalist Relations Between the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics. Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan, 4 November 1981, Baku, 1982.
9. The Party Committee Is the Organizer of the Patriotic and Internationalist Education of the Working People, p 24.
10. K. U. Chernenko, The People and the Party Are United. Selected Speeches and Articles, p 368.
11. ZARYA VOSTOKA, 12 July 1983.
12. K. U. Chernenko, The People and the Party Are United. Selected Speeches and Articles, p 370.

13. CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983, Stenographer's report, p 40.
14. SOVETSKAYA ADZHARIYA, 14 February 1984.
15. In greater detail: A. I. Kholmogorov, National Relations in Socialist Society: Problems of Scientific Administration, pp 121-131.
16. V. I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 31, p 177.
17. USSR Constitution (Basic Law), Moscow, 1977, p 64.
18. CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 14-15 June 1983. Stenographer's report, pp 36-37.
19. Ibid, p 191.
20. SOVETSKAYA LATVIA, 29-30 June 1982; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 13 November 1983; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 14 February 1983; Social Policy and National Relations. From the Materials of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference. The Development of National Relations in the Conditions of Mature Socialism. The Experience and Problems of Patriotic and Internationalist Education (Riga, 28-30 June 1982), Moscow, 1982.
21. /K. U. Chernenko./ The People and Party Are United. Selected Speeches and Articles, p 13.
22. See, for instance, /Yu. I. Igritskiy./ Critique of the Falsification of the CPSU National Policy at the Contemporary Stage. - VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, 1984, No 1, p 65.
23. ZARYA VOSTOKA, 23 January 1981; USSR: Encyclopedical Reference. Moscow, 1982; p 545; KOMMUNIST GRUZII, 1982, No 1, p 80.
24. Social Policy and National Relations, pp 32-33.
25. The Development of the Soviet People, the New Historical Community, pp 118-119; KOMMUNIST Uzbekistana, 1983, No 2, pp 40-41.
26. PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 26 June 1984.
27. National Economy of the Uzbek SSR Annual Statistical Report. Tashkent, 1983, p 5.
28. PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 26 June 1984.
29. /Yu. V. Andropov./ Selected Speeches and Articles. Second Supplemented Edition. Moscow, 1983, p 11.

30. Calculation by author according to the book "USSR Population." Reference. Moscow, 1983, pp 128 and 185-187.
31. Documents of the 266th CPSU Congress. Moscow, 1981, p 56. On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR. Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee of 19 February 1982. Moscow, 1982, pp 18-19.
32. Party Committee as the Organizer of Patriotic and Internationalist Education of the Working People, pp 162-163.
33. Educating Convinced Patriots-Internationalists, p 123.
34. KOMMUNIST, Vilnius, 1980, No 9, pp 34-42; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 30 January 1981; 17, 18 April and 16 September 1982.
35. Scientific Reports of the Higher School. Scientific Communism, 1982, No 6, p 45-47; The Party Committee Is the Organizer of Patriotic and Internationalist Education for the Working People, p 180.
36. SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 20 January 1981; 17 and 18 April 1982; 15 April 1983.
37. SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 1 July 1983.
38. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 3 April 1982, 2 March 1983; PRAVDA, 2 July 1983.
39. For example, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 14 September 1983.
40. The Party Committee Is the Organizer of the Patriotic and Internationalist Education of the Working People, p 180.
41. ZARYA VOSTOKA, 24 April 1982.
42. CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 14-15 June 1984. Stenographer's report, pp 55, 59.
43. KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 14 September 1983.
44. A number of publications in the journal VIPROSY ISTORII KPSS are devoted to exposing bourgeois and revisionist distortions of the CPSU's activities in the sphere of national relations, as well as the efforts of ideological saboteurs in the West (for example, Yu. I. Igritskiy, aforementioned works, pp 62-75; E. A. Bagramov, A Truly Proletarian Attitude to the National Problem and the Myths of Anticommunism, 1984, No 6, pp 87-100; Zh. G. Golotvin, the Bankruptcy of Bourgeois Falsifications of CPSU National Policy and and National Relations in the USSR, 1984, No 8, pp 50-63.
45. Educating Convinced Patriots-Internationalists, pp 68-69.

46. CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 14-15 June 1983. Stenographer's report, p 142.
47. SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 15 April 1983.
48. CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983. Stenographic report, p 36.

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"Voprosy istorii KPSS," 1984.

CSO: 1800/135

NATIONAL

KALTAKHCHYAN'S BOOK ON NATIONALITY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow DRUZHBA NARODOV No 11 on November 1984 carries on pages 253-255 a 1,200-word book review by A. Zis' under the rubric "Efficacy of a Theory." The book, entitled 'Marksistsko-Leninskaya Teoriya Natsii i Sovremennost'.' M. Politizdat. 1983. [Marxist-Leninist Theory of the Nation and Contemporaneity] was written by S. T. Kaltakhchyan, a Soviet specialist on nationality. A. Zis' writes that Kaltakhchyan's new book relies on the latest knowledge in contemporary philosophy and sociopolitical thought, ethnography, anthropology, linguistics, psychology, and history to support the Marxist-Leninist theory of a nation and to expose sources of ethnic conflict. Drawing together a broad range of theoretical and factual material, the author "illuminates the major questions on the genesis of nations and national cooperation with other social aspects of the community," writes Zis'. Throughout the book Kaltakhchyan develops the idea that "unity of the international and the national is not an abstract identity, but contains within itself differences and diversity." He approaches all questions on the basis of the "concrete phenomena of culture and art," adds Zis', which makes this book particularly interesting to writers, critics, literature professors, and all specialists interested in the theory of the literary process.

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CSO: 1830/216

REGIONAL

GAPUROV ATTENDS TURKMEN ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

GF191826 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Ashkhabad--A ceremonial meeting of the obkom, gorkom, oblast, and city people's deputies soviets was held here today to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of the entry of Turkmenistan into Russia. An honorary presidium was elected, with great pleasure, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Gapurov warmly and cordially congratulated the oblast workers on the glorious jubilee and wished them further labor successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen SSR Communist Party Congress.

Comrade Annaorazov, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro and Ashkhabad Obkom first secretary, delivered a report. The Turkmen Obkom have responded to the jubilee of the republic and its communist party with great achievements in developing the economy, the social and political life, science and culture. The workers of Ashkhabad Oblast have made their contributions in this regard. The industrial collectives have fulfilled the tasks of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The food program is being successfully carried out [words indistinct] cities and villages. Comrade Chernenko's speeches at the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo encouraged the oblast workers to achieve further political and labor progress.

The participants in the meeting sent greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the meeting were Bokyo, Karryev, Rachkov, and Yazkuliye, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro. The participants in the ceremony enjoyed a concert.

On this same day the participants at the meeting placed flowers on the statue of Lenin.

CSO: 1830/220

REGIONAL

GAPUROV ON SUCCESS OF LENIN'S NATIONALITIES POLICY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Devoted to Portentous Dates"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 21 November (Turkmeninform). Today in Ashkhabad the anniversary session of the General Meeting of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences was held.

CPSU Central Committee member and First Secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee M. G. Gapurov presented a speech on "The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Turkmen SSR, the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the 100th Anniversary of the Voluntary Annexation of Turkmenistan to Russia".

"The three important dates," said the speaker, "are closely tied to each other. The voluntary annexation of Turkmenistan to Russia became a turning point in the history of the Turkmen people and had a progressive significance for their further development. The flourishing of the desert region and the transformation of a backward national outlying district into a republic with a highly developed modern industry and agriculture within a historically short period of time is a clear testimony to the triumph of Leninist national policy and a result of friendship with the peoples of our country, particularly with the great Russian people.

M. G. Gapurov told of the great achievements which the Turkmen SSR has attained in the 60 years of its existence within the family of fraternal Soviet peoples. The sectors determining scientific-technical progress have undergone especially great development. In the years of Soviet rule, the volume of industrial production in the republic has increased by almost 230 times, and totally new sectors of industry have been born. The economy of Turkmenistan is developing within the framework of the country's unified national economic complex.

An extensive program of irrigation construction has been implemented in the republic. This has made it possible to bring the area of arable land up to a million hectares. The Karakumskiy Canal has great significance for the development of the republic's productive forces. The entire country is helping the Turkmen people in the construction of this canal. It is enough to say that the cotton production in the republic has increased 18-fold as compared with 1913, and has exceeded 1,200,000 tons.

The workers of the republic, noted M. G. Gapurov, are celebrating these important dates with new achievements in all spheres of economics and culture, with reports on the successful fulfillment of socialist responsibilities in bringing to life the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and directives of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade K. U. Chernenko.

M. G. Gapurov assured the listeners that the workers of the republic will continue to put forth all their efforts toward bringing to life the outlines of the party and toward meeting the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements.

A. G. Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, presented a speech on "Science and Scientific-Technical Progress in Turkmenistan" at the anniversary session.

Participating in the work of the session were members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau A. S. Boyko, Ch. S. Karryyev, M. Mollayeva, A. I. Rachkov, and B. Yazkuliyeu; Deputy Chairman of the Council for Coordinating Scientific Activity of the Union Republic Academies of Sciences under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium N. S. Pshirkov, as well as scientists from the fraternal republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

12322

CSO: 1830/189

REGIONAL

GAPUROV ADDRESSES TURKMEN KGB CEREMONY

GF191502 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting, marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmenistan state security organs, was held in Ashkhabad today. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Turkmen SSR were played. An honorary presidium was elected with great pleasure in the name of the staff of the Leninist Communist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Chernenko.

Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. He read a cable of greetings from Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, and presented it to the meeting's presidium. Comrade Gapurov noted that the current celebration of Turkmenistan's [word indistinct] is considered to be a significant event to honor the Turkmen people, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of [word indistinct] Turkmenistan in Russia. The official date of the republic's [word indistinct] marks the further verification of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, the improvement in work to maintain security and territorial integrity and the consolidation of combat preparedness for all personnel. The work of the KGB organs is characterized by a spirit of [word indistinct] and principles reflecting the observance of socialist law. Gapurov conveyed the greetings of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers to the workers of the Turkmen SSR security organs.

Boyko, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR KGB, delivered a report on the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR state security organs.

CSO: 1830/220

REGIONAL

TURKMEN CP FIRST SECRETARY'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

LD210038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Video address by Mukhamednazar Gapurovich Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, taken from 2-hour Turkmen television documentary film on the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and Turkmenistan Communist Party; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] (Gapurov to Lamera) Dear comrade viewers, 60 years ago something that the best progressive minds of the Turkmen people had dreamed of in the past came true: for the first time in the history of the much-suffering land of Turkmenistan there appeared a sovereign state, equal among equals, which joined the mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics together with all the peoples of our country, are festively marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the creation of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. To this glorious anniversary they have arrived ideologically tempered and in monolithic cohesion around their own communist party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The 60th anniversary of the formation of Turkmen SSR and the creation of the Turkmenistan Communist Party coincides with a very dear and memorable date in the life of the Turkmen people--the centenary of the voluntary accession of Turkmenistan into Russia. The voluntary accession of Turkmenistan into Russia opened up a new epoch in the history of the Turkmen people and put an end to the innumerable raids and wars by foreign aggressors and to inter-tribal dissension. Linking their destiny with the Russian people enabled the Turkmen people to join in and take part in the revolutionary process and social reforms, and opened up the path for economic, cultural and spiritual rebirth. With all that it represents today, its upsurge and its flourishing development, Soviet Turkmenistan convincingly confirms how very right its forefathers were when they made the only true and historically necessary choice in favor of voluntarily acceding to the Russian State and in favor of friendship with the Russian and other peoples inhabiting Russia.

The Great October Socialist Revolution and the victory of Soviet power and our party's Leninist nationalities policy opened up wide areas for the all-round socioeconomic and cultural progress of all the nations and nationalities of our country. During the years of Soviet power, thanks to the constant concern and

assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, the wise Leninist nationalities policy and friendship among peoples of our country, Soviet Turkmenistan has turned from a backward outlying area of Tsarist Russia into a flourishing region with highly-developed industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, front-ranking science and high culture. Today industry in the republic produces as much in 2 days as it did in 1 year before the revolution. Now it is first and foremost the chemical, petrochemical, machine-building and other modern industrial output, but the particular pride of the republic is the gasfields of the Karakums; the steel route of the Central Asian pipeline links our gasfields with the other fraternal republics. Every eight cubic metres of gas extracted in the country comes from Turkmenistan. About 10 billion kw/hrs of electricity annually--that is the power engineering level of Turkmenistan today. The network of enterprises producing consumer goods has been given broad development and the light and food industry has been created from scratch. Much is being done to improve the living conditions and amenities of the population and to satisfy their material and spiritual requirements. In towns and villages a broad network of enterprises in the services sphere has been set up. Great reforms have taken place in the republic's agriculture: in place of the backward peasant economy there has come highly mechanized and multi-sector socialist production. Turkmenistan has now become a major producer of cotton, karakul, silkworm cocoons and other types of farming and livestock breeding. Of inestimable importance for the development of agriculture was the construction of the Karakum canal named after Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The unique river of life, which has already cut through 1,100 km of sandy desert, has brought life-giving water to fertile areas in the Murgab, Tedzhen, the foothills of the Kopet-Dag Mountains and western parts of the republic. The Karakum canal is the child of all the peoples of our great socialist homeland. It was built by the representatives of more than 36 nationalities, and more than 250 towns supplied equipment, mechanisms and construction materials for the work. More than half of the Turkmen cotton, vegetables, melon crops and fruit is now grown in the Karakum canal area. In recent years the republic's cotton farmers have been providing the country with a steady harvest of more than 1 million tons of cotton. Of enormous importance for the further development of irrigation construction in the republic are the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the advice and recommendations contained in the speech there by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. The implementation of these will enable thousands of hectares of fertile land to be brought into use and agricultural output to be increased. This will be a worthy contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

Great success has been achieved, too, in the sphere of science, culture, education and health care. All this has been achieved by the working people of Turkmenistan thanks to the implementation of the Leninist nationalities' policy of the Communist Party and the constant concern and attention shown by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, and to the friendship and fraternal mutual aid of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and first and foremost our elder brother, the Great Russian people. Cooperation and mutual aid now permeate all our lives. For many years now among the working people of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan there has been close friendship and cooperation which are vividly embodied in the traditional socialist competition among our fraternal republics and oblasts.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and inspired by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and by the advice and recommendations that he gave in his message of greetings to the participants in the recent all-union scientific and practical conference, the working people of Turkmenistan are confidently completing the 4th year of the 5-year period. In the first 11 months of this anniversary year, industrial enterprises in the republic have marketed tens of millions of rubles' worth of above-plan output. The planned targets for electricity generation, oil and gas extraction and the production of technical-grade carbon, cement, cotton fibers, ready-made garments and other types of output have been over-fulfilled. The annual plans for procurements of grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes, silkworm cocoons, karakul and wool have been fulfilled. In a few days' time the plans for sales to the state of meat, milk and eggs will be fulfilled. In this anniversary year, the republic's cotton farmers have grown a good cotton harvest and have sold to the state 1.2 million tons.

Soviet Turkmenistan has arrived at its anniversary in the full prime of its life, and our path into the future is bright and shining. The working people of Turkmenistan will go forward to meet the 27th Congress of our glorious Communist Party in a worthy manner.

CSO: 1830/220

REGIONAL

ON SHORTCOMINGS OF THE TURKMEN SSR KOMSOMOL

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by A. Yakubov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad soviet raykom, KPT [Communist Party of Turkmenia]: "Closer to the Youth"]

[Text] The resolution by the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Further Improving Party Management of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth" is clear evidence of our party's concern for the young generation of Soviet people, for their upbringing, and for their involvement in active participation in building communism. This most important document notes that party management of the Komsomol is the primary condition and a reliable guarantee of the continuity of generations in socialist society, and a pledge toward morality, determination and creative activity of the Komsomol.

At the same time, as noted at the Plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, there are still numerous shortcomings in the work on managing the Komsomol and in the matter of educating the youth. The work of republic party committees is aimed at eliminating these shortcomings. The author of this article tells how these problems are being resolved at the Turkmen Communist Party Soviet Raykom in the city of Ashkhabad.

I once met a Komsomol worker. To my question about what the committee is now doing I received a cheerful answer: "We are earnestly approaching the questions of plan fulfillment."

This response put me on guard and made me think. Why only plan fulfillment? It is true that almost half of those working at the enterprises in our rayon are young people. There are over 160 primary Komsomol organizations in the rayon. Naturally, one of their primary concerns is the active participation of the young workers in production life. Nevertheless, the most important task of the Komsomol has been, is and always will be the communist upbringing of the youth, the formulation of active and conscientious citizens of socialist society.

Labor in our country is the firm basis for bringing up the upcoming generation. The current moral upbringing process is inseparable from the participation of young men and girls in the realization of key economic tasks. This is clearly evident from the example of numerous Komsomol organizations in the rayon. We can give numerous examples of shock labor by the youth and of the extensive organizational work of Komsomol committees. However, today I would like to deal with the inadequate attention of party committees to matters of the youth.

We currently see our main task as giving the Komsomol management a planned and systemic character in order to ensure the active and goal-oriented activity of all segments of the Youth League. A thorough analysis of the activity of the Komsomol raykom and the primary and shop organizations shows that they are still slow in restructuring the style and methods of their work, and do not always make effective use of the great possibilities for influencing young people. Worn-out and hackneyed measures and means are still prevalent in their everyday activity.

Recently a plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party raykom was held on this question. In preparing for it, I became interested in the following fact: the Komsomol raykom bureau made the decision to award the Perpetual Red Banner to the collective of store No 35 of the fruit and vegetable combine. It was necessary to request information on the work of this collective and its Komsomol organization. And so I received the report on my desk: for several years no Komsomol meetings had been held at the combine, dues were submitted irregularly, and the worker turnover was high, especially among the young workers. Of the 162 members of the Komsomol, 49 were not listed on the roster, while 30 had dropped out and were not removed from the roster. Cases of infraction of Soviet trade regulations were frequent. Could I keep quiet about such serious omissions? Naturally, in my speech at the plenum I told of this case. And the communists began their discussion in a principled, party manner. It was said that formalism was often allowed in summarizing the results of socialist competition, and that many Komsomol leaders simply shrug off these matters, believing that this is the responsibility of the professional union organization and the administration.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to this state of affairs. The primary concern of the party organizations must be the involvement of Komsomol members in active participation in labor competition. Of course, the Komsomol youth collectives are called upon to play a large role in this matter. It is specifically within them that the creative possibilities of the young person are most fully revealed, and his political, civil and moral qualities are molded. Yet the number of such brigades is growing at an extremely slow rate. Today they unite only 15 percent of the young people engaged in industry, 12 percent in construction and 10 percent in transport. Thus, around 500 young people work at the large-panel house building trust. However, there are only three Komsomol youth brigades here. Things are no better at the Komsomol organizations of raypishchetorg [rayon city trade organization for sale of food products] or the "Ashneftemash" or "Krasnyy metallist" Plants.

It would seem that these questions might become the subject of serious discussion at Komsomol meetings, which are rightly called the school for communist upbringing of the youth. It is, after all, specifically at these meetings that

a unity of opinion and a unity of action by the youth is developed. Here the Komsomol members learn to think in the state-oriented manner and to associate their everyday lives with the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party. Here they pass through the school of political tempering. This is how it should be, but this is not how it is everywhere.

At that very same large-panel house building trust there have not been any Komsomol meetings held for 4 years now. They are also not presented on a regular basis at the chemical-pharmaceutical plant, at the fruit and vegetable and dairy combines, or at the sanitary-technical procurement plant. And even if they are rarely held somewhere, the secretaries of the party organizations for these enterprises are never present. The truth of the matter is that Komsomol life here has been left to develop by itself, with no attention or control on the part of the senior comrades.

However, there are also some different examples. I would like to tell you about the activity of the Komsomol organization at the auto combine. The Komsomol members here do not lose sight of a single party decision or a single question of the internal life of the enterprise. Thus, following a meeting at which the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Improving the Effectiveness of Using Auto Transport Means, Intensifying the Struggle Against Overestimates in Cargo Shipment by Motor Transport and Ensuring the Safe-Keeping of Combustible-Lubricant Materials" was discussed, the Komsomol committee with the aid of communists worked out detailed measures for implementing the tasks presented by the party. Their work plan was ratified by the communists of the combine at their meeting, and the party committee is holding its implementation under strict control. Very much attention is devoted here to questions of socialist competition. Veterans of labor and experienced teachers have been involved in this work.

Such goal-oriented work must become the rule for every Komsomol organization. The principled discussion which took place at the plenum of the party raykom aimed the communists in this direction. These questions were also the center of attention of communists at the regular election meetings. The organic unity of political, labor and moral upbringing of the youth must define the activity of all the primary Komsomol organizations. The communists are called upon to help them achieve this goal.

12322

CSO: 1830/189

REGIONAL

TURKMEN PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

GF262000 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR people's control aktiv was held yesterday. Makarkin, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Committee of People's Council, delivered a report on the tasks of the Turkmen SSR people's control organs emerging from the speech of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Union Meeting of People's Controllers and from [word indistinct] at this meeting.

The reports by Manayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control, and others noted that by fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and by widely spreading socialist emulation for adequately responding to the glorious jubilee of the republic, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the centennial anniversary of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into the structure of Russia, the republic's workers have achieved high production targets. The republic's peoples' controllers have made their contributions to this. The (?controllers) are carrying out much work for consolidating discipline, order, and organization in the labor collectives and in firmly enforcing socialist law in the labor collectives. The attitude of the people's control organs toward work has improved. The labor collectives are being regularly informed about the results of the work checkup and [word indistinct] through the press, radio, and television.

At the same time, it was noted that there are still shortcomings and omissions in the work of the republic's people's control organs. Some committees of people's control show inadequate influence on the solution of economic, social, and cultural construction tasks and on the improvement of the effectiveness of production and quality of work, on the consolidation of the economic system, and on the strengthening of state, labor, and executive discipline. Some of the committees of people's control are instituting inadequate control over the implementation of measures that are directed at raising labor productivity,

reducing production prime cost, increasing the output of funds, timely utilizing equipment, and increasing the coefficient of [word indistinct].

Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the aktiv's meeting. He drew attention to the importance of regularly raising the effectiveness of control work and of concentrating forces on the urgent questions which ensure the further development of the republic's economy and culture. He stressed the necessity of further demonstrating persistence and spirit of principles in the work for consolidating state and labor discipline, order, organization, for reducing losses in work hours, and for ensuring the firm observance of law by all production and management sectors.

Relevant resolutions were passed at the aktiv's meeting. Participating in the aktiv's meeting were Annaorazov, Boyko, Karryyev, Mishchenko, Rachkov, Charryev, Schmidt, Yazjulyev, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

CSO: 1830/221

REGIONAL

USSR OFFICIALS GREET TURKMEN PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD212256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have cordially congratulated all working people of the Turkmen SSR on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the socialist republic, the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary incorporation into Russia.

The greetings say that the victory of the Great October marked a fundamental turning point in the fate of the Turkmen people. When national and social oppression had been ended forever, impressive successes in economic and cultural development were achieved in a short period of time. Major changes took place in agriculture. The unique Lenin Karakum Canal made the Turkmen people's countries-long dream of abundant water come true. Production of cotton and other products significantly increased through land improvement and the intensification of agricultural production. The working people's standard of living in the Turkmen SSR is rising steadily. The volume of construction of housing, schools and other social and community purpose amenities is increasing. Modern towns and settlements have grown up in the desert which has been stirred to life. Genuine equality of women has been secured. The achievements of the Turkmen SSR have become a convincing evidence of the creative force of socialism and the triumph of the Leninist nationalist policy of the CPSU.

The greetings from the party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed confidence that the working people of Turkmenistan will make a weighty contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland.

CSO: 1830/221

REGIONAL

ROLE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE IN BILINGUALISM UNDERESTIMATED

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russia: No 7, (signed to press 21 Aug 84) pp 19-24

[Article by A. N. Tikhonov and A. P. Khodzhiyev: "Some Problems in the Study of Russian in Uzbekistan as a Means of Internationality Intercourse]

[Text] In our multinational country, as is known, national-Russian bilingualism is the main form of bilingualism. This means that, along with their native language, the vast majority of representatives of indigenous nationalities also master Russian to the extent that they may freely express their thoughts and understand others.

In the past few decades substantial changes have also occurred in the area of the development of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism. In 1970 only 14.5 percent of Uzbeks had fluency in Russian as a second language, whereas the indigenous populations of other union republics had higher indices for fluency in Russian (49.0 percent for Belorussians, 45.2 percent for Latvians, 41.8 percent for Kazakhs, etc.).

But according to the data of the 1979 census, 49.3 percent of all Uzbeks already possessed fluency in Russian. Such a high growth rate in the percentage of persons of Uzbek nationality with fluency in Russian is attributable chiefly to the fact that a great deal of attention is being given in the republic to the spread of Russian language and to raising the quality of instruction in it at all levels of public education; favorable conditions are being created for Russian to fruitfully perform its historic mission as a means of the convergence of peoples and the strengthening of friendship among them.

One of the most important areas of the study of the problem of "Russian as a means of internationality intercourse in Uzbekistan" is the comprehensive investigation of the complex mechanism of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, which is actively developing in such spheres of intercourse as government and administrative institutions; party, trade-union, Komsomol and other public organizations; judicial and legal institutions and the militia; all-union construction projects; industrial enterprises and research institutions; the press, radio and television; trade and consumer services; medical and sanatorium institutions; and transportation and communications. All these spheres should become the object of comprehensive study from sociolinguistic,

linguistic and historical-linguistic standpoints, since they are precisely where Russian functions concretely as a means of internationality intercourse.

Yet we know very little about how Russian functions in these spheres of intercourse in the republic; how the functions of the Uzbek and Russian languages are distributed in them, since in many spheres of intercourse they are used simultaneously; what the real social need for Russian as a means of internationality intercourse is and what the objective social possibilities for expanding the functions of Russian are in various spheres of intercourse, and whether the necessary linguistic basis for this (the degree of fluency in Russian) exists.

The study of these problems touches on a mass of sociopolitical questions, the resolution of which requires comprehensive substantiation and correct interpretation and brooks neither hasty conclusions nor recommendations that are not grounded in a thorough analysis of the concrete conditions of the functioning of Russian. One must not forget that "national-Russian bilingualism is spread on the basis of the equality of all other languages in the country, an equality which has been elevated to the status of a constitutional norm. The language policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state pursues the goal of ensuring maximally favorable conditions both for the development of national languages and for the spread of Russian and formation on this basis of national-Russian bilingualism. The correct understanding of the role of bilingualism and the role of Russian in our multinational state will unquestionably contribute to the spread, study and teaching of the language of internationality intercourse."*

In the first place, it is necessary to carry out the sociolinguistic study--for a start, at least--of the most important and socially significant spheres of intercourse, in order to determine the degree to which Russian is widespread in them; what social functions Russian performs and how it does so in conjunction with Uzbek; in what cases only Uzbek or only Russian is used; and what the social need is for the expansion of any given social functions of Russian.

One of the most important tasks is the linguistic description of Russian in various spheres of intercourse, since each sphere is characterized by its own specific linguistic features and has its own lexical-phraseological base. Strictly defined semantic, grammatical and stylistic potentialities of the Russian language are used in it. In various spheres of intercourse Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is based on a certain minimum of language means and skills and the ability to use them, without which it is impossible to speak of bilingualism. Therefore, if we want to improve bilingualism and provide for its more accelerated development, we must first of all analyze its linguistic mechanism and work out absolutely concrete and linguistically intelligent recommendations.

*P. Fedoseyev, "Theoretical Problems of the Development and Convergence of Nations," KOMMUNIST, No 1, 1980, p 69.

The complete linguistic characterization of each sphere of intercourse is the only acceptable path to be followed in the study of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism. As a model, for example, one may select a large industrial enterprise with characteristic national-Russian bilingualism, work out a set of methods for collecting material, and organize a complete survey of that sphere of intercourse. After creating a model for the description of one sphere of intercourse, one must begin the study of other spheres in the order of their social importance.

The range of questions associated with the functioning of Russian in various spheres of intercourse in conditions of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism includes: definition of the concept of "sphere of intercourse"; the sphere of intercourse and language subsystem (every sphere of intercourse has its own characteristic sublanguage); the identification and description of its principal (determining) social and linguistic characteristics; the study of the specific linguistic features of each sphere of intercourse, including the study of the lexical-semantic and word-forming base of various spheres of intercourse, the determination of the most characteristic grammatical constructions for them, and the study of their grammatical structure; the stylistic characterization of spheres of intercourse (the diverse connections between various spheres of intercourse and various functional styles of Russian). In various spheres of intercourse, oral and written forms of the language are used differently.

Special attention must be given to: the distribution of the social functions of Russian and Uzbek in various spheres of intercourse, and the degree to which Russian is widespread in them; the growth of the social need for Russian and the satisfaction of this need in concrete conditions of intercourse; the prospects for the development of the social functions of Russian as a means of internationality intercourse; the working out of the principles of language planning in light of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations; the criticism of bourgeois theories that distort the CPSU's language policy; the essence of socialist language planning; the role of Russian as a means of internationality intercourse.

In studying the functioning of Russian in various spheres of intercourse, numerous concrete, more specialized questions arise that are closely bound up with solution of the principal theoretical problems and accomplishment of the important practical tasks. Thus, in studying the lexical-semantic system it is necessary to define the boundaries of the base lexicon and the active and passive lexicon in each sphere of intercourse, the correlation between the commonly used and professional lexicon, and the specific features of the professional lexicon. It is important to identify the phraseological stocks in various spheres of intercourse and single out the phraseological means that are of primary importance for each sphere of intercourse, and to identify and characterize the lexical and phraseological stock that is common to Russian and Uzbek and define its role in the development of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, the paths by which it is augmented and the reserves for doing so, and the basic trends in the formation of a common lexical-phraseological stock for Russian and Uzbek.

Thus, the study of Russian as a means of internationality intercourse presupposes the study of concrete social conditions of its functioning in the republic, the characterization of its social functions, and the description of the entire linguistic mechanism of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism in its working state--in interaction with the Uzbek language.

The linguistic nature of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism cannot be disclosed without identifying and characterizing the specific channels of interaction, reciprocal influence and mutual enrichment of Russian and Uzbek. Russian performs its function as a means of internationality intercourse only in close contact with Uzbek--with its help, relying on it and under its strong influence. The Uzbek language is the leading language in the process of the formation and strengthening of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism. Bilinguals develop a solid and deep bilingualism only on the basis of their native language and in reliance on it. There is nothing surprising about this: for the bilingual his native language is primary. All the elements of Russian and its entire system are invariably perceived by him through the prism of his native language. This is why in the study of Russian as a means of internationality intercourse an exceptionally important role is played by the careful study of the specific linguistic features of its interaction with Uzbek. Here, on the one hand, one identifies the factors that clearly favor Russian's fulfillment of its historical mission and, on the other, one discloses the phenomena that create various obstacles in the mastery of Russian (transference, interference, etc.) and, therefore, hamper its spread.

The interaction and reciprocal influence of Russian and Uzbek have two aspects to be studied: the influence of Russian on Uzbek and vice-versa. The first aspect lies within the competence of specialists in Uzbek, since in this case it is the structure and system of Uzbek that are being studied, and the changes in its lexical-phraseological, phonological, word-forming and grammatical systems under the influence of Russian. The second aspect is a subject for Russianists: here what is studied is the system of Russian and the processes that take place at various levels of its structure under the influence of Uzbek.

Our linguistics possess only extremely superficial observations of the processes of interaction and mutual enrichment of Russian and Uzbek, observations which are linked mainly with the lexical-semantic, phraseological, phonological and, in part, word-forming and syntactic levels. They have been made primarily on the basis of the material of texts and have nothing whatever to do with the main source--the living conversational speech of bilinguals. Moreover, what has been studied the most is the influence of Russian on Uzbek. Here we have achieved certain successes both in theory and in the practical application of materials that have been collected--for example, in the lexicographical study of Russian borrowings in bilingual dictionaries.

But the influence of Uzbek on Russian has still barely been studied at all.* Therefore, the primary task facing Russianists studying questions of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism is to study the specific features of the influence of Uzbek on Russian.

The diverse changes taking place in the system of Russian under the influence of Uzbek should be studied by levels. In the area of lexicon what should be studied are: the nature and specific features of the influence of Uzbek on Russian; the thematic and lexical-semantic groups of borrowings from Uzbek; the processes of the semantic, phonetic, word-forming and morphological adaptations of Uzbek words to the norms of Russian; lexical and semantic calques from Uzbek in Russian; the enrichment of Russian onomastics (anthroponomics, toponomics, hydronomics, etc.) through Uzbek; occasionalisms-- borrowings from Uzbek in Russian; the processes and ways by which borrowings from Uzbek penetrate into the Russian literary language; questions of the selection and lexicographical formation of borrowings from Uzbek; and the specific lexical features of the speech of Russians living in Uzbekistan.

In the area of phraseology: the specific features of the borrowing of phraseologisms from Uzbek; phraseological calques from Uzbek in Russian; the specific features of the formation of calques on various types of phraseological turns; the ways and specific features of the borrowing of proverbs and sayings from Uzbek; the topical groups of phraseologisms borrowed from Uzbek.

In the area of phonetics and phonology: the specific features of the influence of Uzbek on the phonological system of Russian (the appearance in it of phoneme combinations that are not proper to it under the influence of Uzbek, etc.); the specific intonational features of the Russian speech of bilinguals; accent in the Russian speech of bilinguals; the specific phonetic features of the Russian speech of Russians living in Uzbekistan, etc.

In the area of word-formation: the influence of borrowings from Uzbek on word-forming processes in Russian; the use of unaltered proper names borrowed from Uzbek in Russian word formation and the activating in this connection of morphophonological processes (the truncation of stems, interfixation; changes in the phonological structure of the morphemes of linking elements in Russian derivative words under the influence of Uzbek; the articulation of derivative words borrowed from Uzbek in Russian; the word-forming activeness of borrowings from Uzbek in Russian, etc.

*See, for example, E. N. Kushlin, "Tadzhikskiy i uzbekskiy slova v russkom yazyke" [Tajik and Uzbek Words in Russian], Dushanbe, 1968; E. V. Tikhonova, "Uzbekskaya leksika v proizvedeniyakh russkikh pisateley" [Uzbek Lexicon in the Works of Russian Writers], an abstract, written by the author, of a candidate's dissertation, Tashkent, 1970; and I. U. Asfandiyarov, "Russkiy yazyk v Uzbekistane v usloviyakh razvito go sotsializma" [Russian Language in Uzbekistan in Conditions of Developed Socialism], Tashkent, 1982.

In the area of morphology: the specific features of the interaction of the morphological systems of Russian and Uzbek; the lexical and grammatical categories of borrowed words; the growth of various strata of unaltered words in the Russian lexicon under the influence of Uzbek and the connection of this growth with the general development of analyticism in Russian; the specific morphological features of the speech of Russians living in Uzbekistan, etc.

In the area of syntax: the specific features of the interaction of Russian and Uzbek in the area of syntax; the syntax of the Russian speech of Russians living in Uzbekistan, etc.

The influence of Uzbek on various levels of Russian, of course, is not uniform; however, it is a real fact. In such areas of language as lexicon, phraseology and word-formation, it has already brought about certain changes, changes which at first glance are relatively unnoticeable, but which fully merit attention in terms of their results.

Unfortunately, the opinion that the influence of the national languages (including Uzbek) on Russian is so weak that it does not merit attention still exists among our linguists, but it has no foundation whatsoever and has perserved merely because there has not yet been any serious research in this area and we have a poor knowledge of how the national languages influence Russian, how this is manifested, what active processes are taking place in Russian under the influence of the national languages, and what trends are taking shape in its depths. The need to forecast and plan language life in our multinational country demands the attentive study not just of that which has acquired a fully visible or complete form but also of that which has just begun to take shape and is taking the first steps in its development. The study of the influence of Uzbek on Russian is an important, timely task for our linguistics.

A major comparative-typological study of Russian and Uzbek needs to be undertaken. Such research helps identify the general and specific features of the languages being studied, features which cannot always be discerned when the languages are characterized in isolation. Herein lies the great theoretical meaning of such research. However, its significance does not end there. Comparative-typological research also constitutes the linguistic foundation of Russian textbooks for Uzbek schools, technicums and higher educational institutions, textbooks which should be constructed with a view to the difficulties of Russian for Uzbeks. And one can only penetrate to the depths of the nature of those difficulties through a comparison of the systems of the native language with the one being studied.

Another group of questions is bound up with the accomplishment of a number of theoretical and practical tasks: the standards of Russian speech in conditions of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism. In order that Russian might fulfill its historic mission as a means of internationality intercourse in an optimal fashion and successfully serve all spheres of the country's economic and cultural life, the standards of Russian speech must be continuously raised. In conditions of our multinational country, this problem assumes importance to the entire state and is an extremely important part of cultural construction as a whole.

The study of the standards of Russian speech includes: 1) the study of the theoretical questions of the standards of Russian speech in conditions of Uzbek-Russian bilingualism; 2) survey of the level of standards of Russian speech in various spheres of intercourse in the republic; 3) identification of typical errors in the Russian speech of Uzbeks and the formation of a typology of them; 4) the development of practical recommendations and creation of study aids for improving the standards of Russian speech.

A great role in the study of Russian and improvement of the standards of Russian speech in the republic can be played by Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries and phrase books of various types and purposes. The need for them is especially high in conditions where there is no Russian-speaking milieu and where, in this connection, dictionaries (after textbooks and study aids) are the sole source from which students studying Russian can obtain knowledge in rural conditions, since students there have contact with a teacher of Russian only one hour a day (and not every day).

The lexicographical aspect of the problem of "Russian as a means of internationality intercourse in Uzbekistan" presupposes: 1) the study and generalization of the experience of bilingual (Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian) lexicography; 2) the development of the basic theoretical principles of Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian lexicography; 3) study of the ways and the possibilities for improving the principles of the compilation, selection and presentation of linguistic material in bilingual dictionaries; 4) the compilation of Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries of various types and sizes.

In all these areas there are no purely theoretical questions without a practical solution. The basic aim of the study of the problem is to provide practical assistance to the republic's schools, higher educational institutions and adult population in the mastery of Russian. However, it should not be forgotten that this help may be effective only if the texts, dictionaries and phrase-books (i.e., all instructional literature on Russian) are based on the materials of special studies and on data obtained from surveys of the actual language situation, and if the specific features of the Russian and Uzbek languages and the concrete difficulties of Russian for speakers of Uzbek are consistently and strictly taken into account. In other words, what is needed first of all are high-quality linguistic studies that may form the basis of learning aids and dictionaries.

Thus, contributing to practice requires the organization of extensive theoretical and experimental work encompassing all aspects of the problem. This means that in order to effectively assist the republic's schools and higher educational institutions it is necessary to have a certain linguistic foundation. It consists in the working out of basic theoretical principles for textbooks and dictionaries, the collection of material for them, and the analysis of it and generalization of its results.

Such, in general outline, are the basic areas for treatment of the problem of "Russian as a means of internationality intercourse in Uzbekistan" in its theoretical and practical aspects.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK WRITERS UNION ATTACKS LITERARY JOURNAL

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 39, 28 Sep 84 p 4

["For Party-Spirited and Popular Work"]

[Text] There was recently a meeting of the Board of the UzSSR Writers Union Secretariat. The UzSSR Writers Union propaganda directed at foreign countries and measures to enliven activity in the field of counterpropaganda were discussed at the secretariat meeting. Today's most important questions of our ideological struggle being waged against various machinations of Western bourgeois propaganda and serious creative plans were examined in detail. Members of the secretariat spoke about the place and responsibility of the Writers Union on the front of the ideological struggle.

Following this the Board of the UzSSR Writers Union Secretariat examined the project of the agreement on creative-applied cooperation between kollektivs of workers of Navoi Oblast and the Uzbekistan Writers Union. The importance of worker education measures which will be carried out in this field was pointed out.

The secretariat discussed some questions of today's satire and humor and tasks facing young creative workers.

The workers of our republic, breathing the creative working atmosphere created by the CPSU 26th Congress and the CPSU Central Committee subsequent plenums and the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum are working with high spirit and great enthusiasm. As is known, it was frankly noted at the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum that during the 10th and 11th five-year plans in our republic, along with the very great achievements in economic and cultural construction, serious mistakes were committed in economic and cultural life, in the policy of cadre selection and training, and in the questions of youth upbringing and there were cases of violation of party and state discipline. The present task consists of correcting the mistakes boldly and courageously and not permitting these defects to recur at all. Our writers must be in the foremost ranks in carrying out this great task set before them by the republic party organization. Indeed, great responsibility is placed on the shoulders of authors who create in the fields of literature, in particular on those who work in the field of satire and humor. This is because satire is the weapon of bold, courageous, frank writers. The healing ray of satire is very useful in excising the roots of shortcomings standing in our great way. This very task--the state of questions of satire, humor and atheist propaganda--were widely discussed in the UzSSR Writers Union Secretariat.

As writers participating in the discussion noted, satire and humor have developed in recent years in Soviet Uzbek literature and quite a few new works have been created. But if we observe the progress in this field from the perspective of today, it is obvious that it is still lagging behind life and that the majority of works which are appearing cannot fully respond to the demands of our party and people. In some of the works going to press, worthless petty things are being written about; one senses that the general artistic level is low and the themes very restricted; the language is poor and banal. Clumsily written poor "satirical" works are not funny, but pitiful.

The question of Zohidjon Obidov's "Arslonning olimi" (Death of the Lion) can serve as proof of this idea. In this mistaken "work," which is far from being literary, there is such a characterization in which there are falsehoods unworthy of satire. The author who does not comprehend the essence of social phenomena is bewildered and it is unclear what he wants to say. He portrays our life and relations among our people in a curved mirror and distorts reality. Therefore, the author's words are dull and colorless, his images are ambiguous and far removed from artistic reality. He is unable to depict well the development tendencies of our age and the universal deeds being carried out by our people. The superficiality of artistic depiction is obvious in every satirical piece of the "fable." Such superficiality of depiction and weak quality also stand out in works written on certain other contemporary topics. What is the reason for the appearance of such works? If the editors of our journals would take into account the ideological-artistic levels and when necessary in their work consult with the Writers Union, then these infantile things would not be published. Another thing which must be noted is that authors should not strive to fill up paper on just any topic in just any way; it is necessary constantly to consider the possibility of how one will manage the task and plan very carefully before doing anything. It is not without reason that our people have said "Even sparrows, if they are to be slaughtered, should be handled by a butcher."

Today few mature topical satires are being written, while poor quality and superficiality remain a great defect of our present satire. This sometimes even stands out in the creative work of some of our talented writers. Literary criticism has almost ignored this field. It would be appropriate if encouragement were offered for the best satirical works.

In a lively and frank discussion, the following of our writers spoke: Uyghun, Said Ahmad, Hafiz Abdusamatov, Ramz Bobojon, Mirmuhsin, Turob Tola, Ibrohim Rahim, Laziz Qayumov, Hudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev, and Sami Abduqahhor; they spoke in principled comradely fashion of uncompromisingly taking aim at life's shortcomings, paying serious attention to the language of a work and the question of mastery, profoundly studying all aspects of phenomena of life and the times, and not forgetting for a second responsibility to the people and the party; they also expressed appropriate thoughts and ideas and made suggestions on serving the development of creativity.

Zohidjon Obidov spoke at the meeting and recognized that he had committed a mistake in writing the work "Arslonning olimi," he affirmed that future works will always be in the service of the party and the people.

Satire and humor constitute a militant genre which takes aim at the archaic survivals and shortcomings, and calls humans to vigilance. The writer who has mastered the art of knowing how to use it correctly can be of great benefit to our society. We must selflessly strive for this in our Writers Union.

The tasks of young creative workers were thoroughly discussed at the secretariat meeting in friendly and frank fashion. The following literary scholars and writers spoke on this question: Sa'dulla Karomatov, Odil Yoqubov, Pirimqul Qodirov, Erkin Vohidov, Ibrohim Ghafurov, Pirmat Shermuhamedov, Oktam Usmonov, and Murod Muhammad Dost. They expressed their views sincerely and frankly about such important things as the questions of the very close link between youths' creative work and the modern age, the civil obligation of young writers, the main ideological-artistic direction of their works, and the young writer and artistic skill.

It was affirmed at the secretariat meeting that "Our young creative workers' literature is the future of our culture. The care to them in all aspects shown on the basis of the resolutions issued by our Communist Party which has viewed the distant future and distant paths of development is yielding beautiful results. In the youths' prose of recent times new names have been appearing every year and most of the works they have created are winning the approval of writers. Our youth are searching for ways and methods to express profoundly the spiritual world characteristic of the person of our times; this certainly makes our literary public happy. But our young creative workers must not forget that they have been charged with such an honorable task as creating fine literature of the future and therefore they must not be allowed to be self-satisfied and put on airs of self-satisfaction with frivolous tasks. Today's life is multifaceted and has many hues. The time and life of our contemporaries as well as the whole world are lying like virgin territory before young creative workers: themes are a multi-layered treasure house in the true sense. Our republic party organization Central Committee 16th Plenum plainly and clearly showed how necessary discovery of these layers and artistically assimilating them are for the future of the individual under socialism. But one senses in the creative work of youth cases of narrowness of topic, inability to be lifted beyond certain 'childhood' subjects or 'childhood impressions,' inability to deeply, boldly and frankly penetrate contemporary life, fear of major topics-- questions of the age of scientific-technical revolution, and remaining wrapped up in insignificant things, family quarrels and romantic conflicts.

Sometimes there are such works in the creative writing of youth which attract attention with the qualities particular to the artistic method in them which are charming and vividly poetic. But if you read them carefully [it becomes clear that] the young author is surrendering to the charm of description; or, more exactly, being thoroughly carried away by them, he forgets the truths of time, life and humanity. One can see such a case in the young writer Toghay Murod's story "Oydinda yurgan odamlar" (Men Who Walk in the Moonlight). The heroes of the work Qoplon and Oymomo live in a home with no time or age. They are portrayed before our eyes bound by many such customs as matchmaking, nikoh oqitish [reciting the religious wedding contract], chimildiqqa kirish(?), uloq chopish (type of equestrian sport) and sumalak pishirish [cooking sumalak]. The author also strives to portray the aspects of the customs which have acquired

a religious caste in poetic fashion. He does not approach them as a progressive person of the time--one who possesses a Marxist world view. Neither the author's class dialectic attitude toward archaic customs, nor his modern attitude or modern view is clearly felt. Perhaps unwittingly, he leaves the impression that he longs for archaic customs and he poeticizes the chimildiq [white cloth curtain separating the corner of the room where newlyweds sit], zebigardeon [necklace of gold or silver] and qurbon hayit [Muslim sacrificial holiday]. There are also our people's industriousness, caring for the land, nature and mankind, the devotion to the new life, and the noble and beautiful customs connected with love. Navroz bayrami--the welcoming of spring--is one such holiday of ours. In portraying Navroz bayrami the young writer for some reason mixes it up with the myth of Bibi Fotima. A justified question arises in the mind of the reader: But here there really was not any need for this myth, was there? What need is there to portray longingly these archaic things which in the past impeded our people's progress? After all, they deprived the heroes of living with contemporary feelings and great social aspirations! Indeed, in this work of the young author, the depiction of the person of the epoch in isolation from time and social functions takes on an exaggerated caste. Qoplon is a simple guard on a kolkhoz. But it is incorrect to explain that he is very limited as a human being by this alone. The world's troubling problems and noble happenings can pass through the hearts of very simple people. Our Soviet literature knows bright and famous examples of this.

When the young writer gave the work to the press, there was the feeling that it was in need of necessary professional advice and instruction. But the journal SHARQ YULDUZI was unable to give such help. The work was not approached with serious exactingness and work was not carried out with the author on a consistently principled high creative level to correct the obvious shortcomings. Meanwhile, if this had been done, the work would have benefited ideologically and artistically and would have been polished.

The lofty quality of the Soviet author is to be a person who never stops learning, who while never letting praise go to his head writes with the great goals of the communist futures, and who raises the new man.

As the First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Inomjon Buzrukovich Usmonkhojahev took special note at the plenum of the UzSSR Writers Union Board ceremonial plenum dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the USSR Writers Union and the republic writers union, as uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings, all dated distortions, communist morality, the new way of life, and achievement of a high conscious attitude which people set for themselves--these militant themes must be expressed in the works of republic writers.

In this area it is very necessary to further improve the activity of the Writers Union Council on Work with Youth, to put an end to shortcomings which have been committed, to show both a caring attitude and principled exactingness, to put an end once and for all to ideological-artistic shortcomings, and to reinforce

party-natured, mature, honest, frank, friendly and wise criticism. In particular it is required to raise the level and attention of creative discussions, to put an end to inappropriate lavishing of praise and sensationalism, to raise the professional level of critiques and literary criticism, to place greater demands before critics and to create a state of full creative efficiency."

First Secretary of the UzSSR Writers Union Board Sarvar Azimov summed up the meeting of the secretariat.

Chairman of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department Comrade A. O. Torayev participated in the meeting of the UzSSR Writers Union.

CSO: 1836/419

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON COTTON HARVEST, DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined in a regular session the progress of the harvesting and procurement of cotton and other agricultural products in the republic. Party committees, ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, and economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs have been instructed to take additional measures to accelerate the rates of harvesting the raw goods and procuring grain, vegetables, fruits, and other products of farming and livestock raising. The Central Committee Buro demanded significant improvement in the work to prepare for organized wintering of livestock. Particular attention has been focused on the need to raise the quality of the goods produced, ensure their freshness, and not tolerate any losses whatsoever. Measures have been planned to further develop socialist competition of cotton growers and livestock raisers, create fields and farms with the necessary labor and living conditions for working people, and activize sponsorship assistance.

The buro discussed the question of the work of Andizhan Obkom in the selection, placement, and indoctrination of agricultural leadership cadres in light of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 16th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum. The decree passed instructed the obkom and raykoms to constantly improve the style and methods of work with cadres of agriculture, cultivate in them a spirit of lofty idealism, principles, a critical attitude toward the results of their activity, and a businesslike character. The work with the cadre reserve is to be sharply improved. Positions of leadership of businesses are to go to specialists who are informed in an all-around way and have proved themselves on the job, and capable organizers. It is considered necessary to more broadly develop independence, support initiative, raise the personal responsibility of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and rayon agroindustrial associations for the state of affairs in the sector, and strictly call to account workers who violate state and plan discipline or abuse their service position.

The Central Committee Buro examined critical observations and suggestions directed at republic organs by participants in plenums of obkoms, gorkoms,

and raykoms in the course of discussing the decisions of the 16th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum. Party committees, ministries and departments, associations, planning organs, and social organizations have been directed to take the necessary measures to realize all the suggestions and remarks expressed. Control over their fulfillment has been established.

A decree has been passed by the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek Council of Ministers concerning the development of the material-technical base of republic television in 1984-1990. By the end of the 12th Five-Year Period, 97 percent of the population of Uzbekistan is scheduled to receive television broadcasting.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro also discussed certain other questions of the leadership of economic and cultural construction, and organizational-party and political-indoctrinational work.

12255

CSO: 1830/88

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON DISCIPLINE, ECONOMICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined in a regular session the results of carrying out the plan of economic and social development of the republic for the first nine months of 1984. It was noted that enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and gas, food, meat and dairy, and local industry are ahead of planned yearly rates, and intensive work is going on to harvest the cotton crop and other agricultural crops. The volumes of fixed capital brought into use increased. At the same time, the results of the third quarter showed that the appropriate persistence in carrying out established plans is still not manifested everywhere.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that obkoms, leaders of ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, and social organizations take exhaustive measures to fulfill unconditionally the plan for 1984 and the socialist obligations undertaken. A number of leaders of ministries and departments have been informed of their personal responsibility for immediate elimination of the shortcomings in the work of subdepartmental enterprises. In preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party, party committees and primary party organizations have been instructed to strengthen organizational and political work in labor collectives, focusing primary attention on the need to increase growth rates of labor productivity, save raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electrical energy, and improve all quality indicators.

The Central Committee Buro examined and approved on the whole the drafts of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of Uzbekistan and State Budget of Uzbekistan for 1985.

The buro discussed a number of questions relating to the course of capital construction and party leadership of this sector. Plans for introducing fixed capital, assimilating capital outlays, and construction-installation projects in Tashkent are being carried out in an unsatisfactory fashion. Many cities and rayons are violating orders of acceptance of residential buildings and projects for social-consumer use. Individual party committees

are putting up with economic leaders and ispolkoms of local soviets who violate state discipline. In some construction sites and enterprises of the construction industry, labor, technological, and production discipline remains low, and mistakes are permitted in planning and the material-technical provisioning of brigades, payment of labor, and incentives for the quality of construction.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro ordered obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, ispolkoms of soviets, and ministries and departments to impose strict order in construction and take decisive measures to raise the responsibility of cadres of all links for radical improvement of the quality of industrial and residential-civic construction. In this regard, special attention has been focused on the letter by brigade leaders and construction workers in PRAVDA, published under the headline "Story of the Honor of a Builder." This appeal ought to be widely discussed in labor collectives and in each brigade, and the quality of work of all laborers of the sector should be raised to a higher level. Organizational and mass-political activities must be strengthened, as well as control over the fulfillment of decrees of the party and government concerning questions of capital construction. Measures for developing solid house-building in Tashkent have been determined.

The buro examined the progress in fulfilling the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek Council of Ministers decree "Further developing social pre-school education in the republic in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" in Dzhizak Oblast.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek Council of Ministers integrated plan to realize the Basic Directions of Reform of General-Education and Professional Schools for 1984-1990 was approved on the whole.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek Council of Ministers decree "Further developing scientific research in the Uzbek Academy of Sciences Institute of Experimental Biology of Plants" has been enacted.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro examined other questions of party leadership of economic and cultural construction and organizational and political work, and a decree was passed on these questions.

12255
CSO: 1830/88

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON DISCIPLINE, CADRES, EMPLOYMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed at a regular session tasks coming from the CPSU Central Committee decree "Progress in carrying out the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the Armenian republic party organization." Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations are instructed to make a deep analysis of the progress in carrying out the decree of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, take effective measures to consolidate and develop the experience accumulated in this question, and eliminate existing shortcomings. They are to persistently continue the work which has begun to improve the style and methods of organizational and ideological activity of party organizations directly in labor collectives and dwelling places of the population. All organizational and propaganda work and socialist competition are to be directed at unconditional fulfillment of the plans and obligations of 1984 and the five-year period as a whole, as well as toward a fit greeting of the coming 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945.

The buro examined the question of the work of the Uzbek Ministry of Trade Party Buro to raise the responsibility of communists of the apparatus for executing the decisions of the party and government in light of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. It was noted that the party organization of the ministry has not achieved a precise combination of control, organization of business, and the indoctrination of cadres; it is failing to manifest the proper persistence and principles in raising the responsibility of communists and all apparatus workers for the state of affairs in the assigned section, and sometimes puts up with serious negligence in their service activities, not giving them the proper party evaluation.

The party buro is not taking effective measures to confirm a truly business-like style in the activity of administrations and departments. Some leaders are continuing to rely on the force of numerous orders and instructions, and are drawn to paper methods of leadership. The party buro is failing to react sharply to serious negligence in the leadership of the

sector, as well as not manifesting the proper principles and political vigilance in selecting, placing, and indoctrinating cadres, and cutting out violations of state discipline. The Central Committee Buro pointed out ways to eliminate shortcomings and demanded that the party buro and board of the ministry change the style and methods of work of the apparatus, increase the responsibility of communists and all workers of the administration for the state of affairs in the sections entrusted to them, and achieve unconditional fulfillment of the commodity circulation plan for 1984 and the five-year period as a whole, and the decisions of the 16th and 17th Uzbek CP Central Committee plenums.

The Central Committee Buro discussed the work of the Uzbek Ministry of Automotive Transport to create a reserve of cadres and raise the qualifications of leadership workers in light of the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Pointing out the serious shortcomings in this matter, the Central Committee Buro ordered the board of the ministry to formulate and implement specific measures directed at radical improvement of the selection, placement, and indoctrination of cadres, and the fulfillment of decrees of directive organs to raise the effectiveness of work and the level of service to the passengers.

The Central Committee Buro determined measures to increase the employment of the able-bodied population in sectors of the republic's economy.

It examined the question of reorganizing the republic industrial poultry-farming association Uzptitseprom, under the Uzbek Council of Ministers, into the Uzbek State Committee for Industrial Poultry-Farming.

The Central Committee Buro discussed certain other questions of economic and social policies, and party leadership of the republic's economy.

12255

CSO: 1830/88

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN CP CC HOLDS PLENUM ON LAND RECLAMATION

Plenum Information Report

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Information Report on the Plenum of the Moldavian CP CC*]

[Text] The Moldavian CP CC held a plenum in Kishinev on 14 November. First secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, and leaders of republic ministries and departments who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to attend.

Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP CC presented a report: "The Results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization With Respect to Carrying Out its Decisions and the Directions Contained in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko."

The following comrades took part in the discussion: V.I. Glebov, first secretary of the Tarakliyskiy Rayon party committee; I.I. Arnaut, first secretary of the Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon party committee; V.N. Aleksich, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Moldavian SSR; M.M. Dermenzhi, first secretary of the Dubossarskiy Rayon party committee; V.A. Ryabchich, chairman of the Kolkhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR; M.M. Pikus, team leader on the Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon; I.K. Urzika, first secretary of the Grigoriopolskiy Rayon party committee; I.Z. Kotorobay, lathe operator at the Kishinev Tractor Plant; and I.K. Serbin, chairman of the Drokiyevskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council.

Progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On the Work of the Moldavian CP CC to Perfect the Operating Style and Methods of Party Organizations in Light of Decisions Coming Out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU

The following comrades spoke on this subject: A.S. Kishlar', first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon party committee; V.F. Semenov, chairman of the ispolkom of the Kishinev City Soviet of People's Deputies; V.N. Ordin, secretary of the party committee of the Tiraspol Cotton Textile Production Association; M.I. Shatokhina, first secretary of the Leninskiy Rayon party committee and V.M. Fomin, minister of motor transport of the Moldavian SSR.

*Abridged version.

Comrade S.K. Grossu gave the concluding speech at the plenum.

The plenum of the Moldavian CP CC unanimously adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

An organizational matter was discussed at the plenum.

The plenum relieved Comrade Yu.V. Kachanov, who is retiring with a pension, of his duties as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA.

The plenum confirmed the appointment of Comrade I.A. Panfilov as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA and relieved him of his duties as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Moldavian CP CC.

Comrade V.V. Sakalauskas, inspector with the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum.

This completed the work of the plenum.

Grossu Speech At Plenum

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 Nov 84 pp 2-3

[Report delivered by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP CC at the 14 November 1984 Plenum of the Moldavia CP CC: "The Results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks With Respect to Carrying Out Its Decisions and the Directions Contained in the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 23 October, discussed the topic, "On the Long-Range Program of Land Reclamation and Enhancing Effectiveness in the Use of Reclaimed Land for Purposes of Steadily Building Up the Nation's Food Stocks," and adopted a decision on it.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee delivered an extensive speech at the opening of the plenum. He presented an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture and noted the successes achieved in fulfilling the Food Program and in the social restructuring of the rural area, as well as failings existing there, and thoroughly substantiated the next tasks of the party and the people with respect to further developing agricultural production.

The plenum entirely approved the principles and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and ordered party, soviet and management agencies, public organizations and labor collectives to use them as a guide in their practical work.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented a report at the plenum.

The October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was an exceptionally important event in the nation's political life. The plenum materials are at the focus of attention of the Soviet people today, who see in them a convincing example of a principled, far-sighted, truly Leninist approach to the accomplishment of the large and complex tasks involved in developing our Soviet State and further improving the workers' welfare.

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are now entering the period of immediate preparations for the next, 17th CPSU Congress. Work is under way on a new version of the party's Program. Proposals on possible changes in the CPSU Charter are being studied. Relying on a strict and scientific assessment of our achievements and existing reserves, taking into account the dynamics of domestic and international factors and checking its strategy against reality, the party is working out the Main Directions for Our State's Economic and Social Development Over the Long Term, and perfecting production planning and management.

In order to successfully realize the course adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, considerably greater attention has recently been devoted to raising the level of party supervision of the economy and to assuring that management problems are resolved on a comprehensive basis. The substance of intra-party and ideological-political life has grown deeper, the monitoring and verification of performance is being performed with greater focus, and the initiative of the cadres and their sense of responsibility for the assigned area of the work have been increased.

Moldavia's workers, like those of the entire nation, fervently approve and unanimously support the party's efforts to perfect developed socialism, the Long-Range Land Reclamation Program outlined at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directions provided by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and are striving to respond with specific deeds to the party's concern for strengthening our homeland and for the people's welfare.

Comrades!

Only 2 years has gone by since the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which ratified the Food Program. A lot has been accomplished in this brief time, however. The largest quantity of agricultural products was obtained in the nation last year. Despite extremely poor weather conditions, at least as much is anticipated this year. Overall, the total output for 1983 and 1984 will be 20 billion rubles above the figure for the first 2 years of the five-year period.

Advances have also been made in livestock farming. Average annual milk production has been increased by 7.4 million tons, meat production by 1.4 million tons, and egg production by 4.6 billion eggs. The fruit and vegetable harvest has grown. The consumption level of the Soviet people has been raised, and the makeup of their diet has been improved.

Moldavia's agricultural workers have achieved some fairly good results. The highest level of agricultural output, 3 billion and 113 million rubles worth, was achieved in the republic last year, and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses earned 845 million rubles in net income and profits for the first time. In the year of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Moldavian SSR and the Communist

Party of Moldavia, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers produced more grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables and grapes than last year. The output from livestock farming increased considerably.

These successes are a result of selfless labor on the part of the field and farm workers and of extensive organizational and political work by party committees, soviet and management agencies in the rural area. Labor collectives in industry, construction and transportation are making an enormous contribution to the development of agriculture. Students from VUZ's, secondary specialized educational institutions, vocational and technical schools worked well in the harvest.

What we have achieved must be consolidated. We need to redouble our effort to increase the output of agricultural products, make better use of the materials and equipment base which exists in the branch, reveal new reserves and create the conditions necessary for the successful functioning of all elements of the agroindustrial complex. This is the directive of the CPSU Central Committee. The Central Committee considers to be the key problem one of steadily building up grain production. As they analyzed the year's results and defined plans for the future, rayon party, soviet and management agencies, primary party organizations, farm managers and specialists are expected to concern themselves with the extensive assimilation of crop rotations, soil protection systems and the programming of yields.

Another immediate task involves consolidating the positive trends in livestock farming, further increasing the productivity of the animals and building up the feed base, and achieving the continued successful development of the branch on this basis.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed the fact that comprehensive intensification of agricultural production and its conversion to the industrial path is the only proper way to resolve these problems. The main thing today and for the future is to get a good return from the use of materials, financial and labor resources and to concentrate them there where the greatest and most rapid effect can be achieved.

The party links the accomplishment of the large and complex tasks involved in developing the agroindustrial complex extremely closely with the resolution of social problems in the rural area and the creation of the necessary working and living conditions for the rural residents. A great deal has been accomplished in this respect. Our republic is a graphic example of this. During the first 3 years of the five-year period apartment buildings with a total area of 2,034,000 square meters have been placed into use in the rural area, and many preschool, public health, cultural and personal service facilities have been built. The real incomes of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are growing by the year.

While speaking of the advances which have been made in the development of agriculture, the CPSU Central Committee notes with great frankness that a number of areas in the economy's agrarian sector are still in a difficult situation. Agricultural output is not fully meeting the growing demands of the population for certain types of food products and of industry for raw materials. An extensive lag has been permitted in the development of certain

branches of agriculture, and there is a considerable variation in the productivity of the fields and farms, as a result of which the annual fulfillment of state plans is not being assured. All of this necessitates new and more effective solutions. And it is not a matter of shifting the stress in party and government directives, but one of finding truly innovative and creative approaches.

As the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, large-scale development of land reclamation as the most important prerequisite for guaranteeing growth of output is the crucial factor with respect to further improving agriculture. "As we set about the extensive development of land reclamation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated at the plenum, "we need to concern ourselves first of all with thoroughly improving effectiveness in the use of irrigated and drained land." In this respect he severely criticised our republic for the fact that we have not increased the productivity of the improved land for many years. Such a situation is truly inexcusable at a time when the planned yields are being achieved on only one-third of the irrigated crop land, and not only for those who perform the actual irrigated crop cultivation, but also for the builders of the irrigation works.

"We can also not be satisfied with the situation," Konstantin Ustinovich stressed, "in which water management construction is not always of good quality or performed in a comprehensive manner, not designed for long service or for producing a good return from the reclamation systems." This was in fact also addressed to our republic, because we have tens of thousands of hectares of inefficient irrigated land only because of the poor quality of the irrigation works and miscalculations in delivering the water.

Consideration of the subject raised at the plenum of the Moldavian CP CC today and the resolution of the entire set of land reclamation problems--from the construction of the facility to the achievement of planned yields--must be based on the principled positions cited from the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the criticism directed toward the republic.

I.

Comrades!

Land reclamation is exceptionally important for our republic. The natural lack of water in the region prevents us from taking full advantage of such favorable factors for increasing agricultural output as the warm climate, the fertile soil, and adequate labor resources, materials and equipment. In addition, frequent droughts cause considerable damage to the agrarian sector and consequently, to the entire national economy. The shortage of water is not only retarding development of the economy, but is also a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of social tasks. In view of this, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers passed the decree, "On Developing Irrigation in the Southern Regions of the Moldavian SSR," in 1974, which calls for the construction of irrigation systems covering an area of 336,000 hectares.

The program outlined is being realized. During the 10th five-year plan 1.5-fold more capital was invested and irrigated land placed into use than during the 9th five-year period, and the application of capital investments increased 1.7-fold

during the first 3 years of the 11th five-year period over the figure for 3 years of the preceeding five-year period. A large water engineering complex is being created in southern Moldavia. A reservoir with a capacity of 70 million cubic meters has been built, and water from the Dunay can now be delivered through a main canal. Thousands of hectares of irrigated land have been placed into production.

But this is only the beginning. In accordance with decisions adopted at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, water management construction is to be started on an unprecedented scale in the republic. The program of reclamation projects for the immediate and distant future calls for the following:

- continuing and completing the construction of a second section of an irrigation system from Lake Yalpug in the southern part of the republic during the 12th five-year period, which will make it possible to irrigate 50,000 hectares;
- simultaneously beginning the construction of a huge water management complex based on the 175-kilometer Dunay-Nisporeny Canal during the 12th five-year period. With the completion of this complex 300,000 hectares will be irrigated in 12 of the republic's southwestern rayons, including 42,000 hectares in Vulkaneshtskiy, 49,000 in Kotovskiy, and 36,000 hectares in Kagulskiy and Leovskiy rayons;
- beginning the construction of an irrigation system covering an area of 255,000 hectares in the northern and northwestern regions of Moldavia by using water from the water management complex of the Dnestr Water-Storage Electric Power Plant.

The main directions in reclamation construction in the republic's center and southeastern rayons involve increasing the supply of water for existing irrigation systems and the start-up of new ones. Construction of the first section of the Kaushany Irrigated Tract covering an area of 42,000 hectares is to be started in Suvorovskiy and Kaushanskiy rayons. The irrigated area in Kriulyanskiy Rayon will grow by 24,000 hectares. During the 12th five-year period the reclamation workers will begin developing the area between the Botna and Byk rivers, which will make it possible to irrigate 61,000 hectares of cultivated land in Kaushanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Suvorovskiy and Bessarabskiy rayons.

Projects on this scale to develop irrigated crop cultivation will make it possible to resolve the water shortage problem in the future, to increase the area of irrigated cultivation to 60 percent of the total farm land, give stability to agriculture and double the gross yields of farm crops and the output of food products.

This will simultaneously resolve the problem of providing the population of southern and central Moldavia with a reliable supply of quality drinking water and significantly increasing the delivery of water to Kishinev and other cities of the republic. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the

Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Kolkhoz Council, "Moldvinprom" and other agrarian ministries and departments of the republic need to accelerate the development of a plan for using the anticipated water and plan for the allocation of funds for building water lines, distribution systems and other facilities needed for supplying water for municipal purposes.

The enormous scale of the planned reclamation construction brings up a number of important problems of course, the resolution of which will determine our success. The creation of a large production base is the most important of these. We need to build large reinforced concrete plants in Tarakliya, Drokiya, and Kagul, build plants for the major overhauling of excavation equipment, and begin building villages with convenient housing, social and cultural facilities with a view to fully meeting the needs of those building the water management facilities.

We must continue the practice of concentrating material, financial and manpower resources at the most important construction sites, spread the system of flow-line construction by individual methods, which proved itself in the construction of the Grigoriopol and Suvorovo reclamation systems, considerably strengthen the production and survey base of the planning organizations and bring them into conformity with the long-range tasks of water management construction. Most importantly, in order to assure successful realization of the enormous irrigation construction program we need to resolutely improve the performance of all organizations involved in the development of land reclamation. Today, despite certain advances made in the application of capital investments for these purposes, we still have to state that land reclamation plans are regularly not fulfilled here. The republic was criticized for this at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

During the first 3 years of this five-year period the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources failed to put more than 25,000 hectares of irrigated land into use. The plan for start-up of fixed production and nonproduction capital for the ministry was fulfilled by only 58 percent during that period. We should especially point out the failure by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to fulfill plans for the construction of irrigation systems in feed production associations as specified by the decree passed by the Moldavian CP CC and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers on 20 June 1978. Only 13,200 of the 20,600 hectares targeted for the 5 years has been placed into use. Plans for the construction of social facilities have also not been met. A total of 23,200 square meters of housing for the land reclamation workers was not released for occupancy during the period 1981-1983. This amounted to more than 30 percent of the plan.

The situation of housing management construction improved somewhat this year, but the plan for the application of capital investments for the first 10 months was fulfilled by only 94 percent. The Severvodstroy Production Association is operating very poorly. It regularly fails to fulfill the plans and has spent years redoing defective work, drawing off considerable material and manpower resources for this purpose. Only 3,200 of the 6,200 hectares of irrigated land targeted for this year has been placed into use by the association.

The causes of failure by organizations contracting with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management to fulfill plans for the construction of water management facilities are the same as in the past: poor organization of the projects, incompetent supervision of them at times, poor utilization of the equipment, inadequate training on the part of the land reclamation construction workers, a low level of labor discipline in many of the subdivisions, the sluggish adoption of progressive methods, especially the brigade contract, and a poor sense of responsibility on the part of supervisory personnel.

This is to a considerable degree the fault of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (V.N. Oleksich, minister) and its system, whose performance has undergone no significant changes since the decree was issued by the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian Communist Party Center Committee. The ministry does not look thoroughly into the performance of subordinate subdivisions, does not do enough to pressure for improved organization of the water management construction, is not properly demanding of the personnel with respect to the observance of state and technological discipline, and is working extremely slowly to build its own production base.

The pressing nature of the tasks involved in water management construction urgently demand that these and other shortcomings in the performance of the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and those of its subdivisions be corrected as rapidly as possible. The ministry's Board should strive to make the work of the system's leading cadres specific and efficient, increase their responsibility for the assigned area of work and conduct an uncompromising struggle against deceit and defects in the work.

We need to universally adopt progressive methods of organizing the work and production, strengthen discipline, establish proper order in the planning, eliminate the release of irrigation systems for use in the winter time, and work with the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to improve the supply of materials and equipment for the land reclamation organizations. We must put in order the structure and the staffs of mobile mechanized columns, eliminate small and unprofitable or little-profitable organizations, set up large regional bases for providing complete sets of production equipment, provide for the timely financing of contracting organizations, and give greater attention to the adoption of the collective contract and the economically accountable brigade system.

Many construction organizations, industrial enterprises and other ministries and departments are active in the water management construction along with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Far from all of them have a proper sense of responsibility for the assigned job, however. Organizations of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Kolkhozstroy [Administration of Kolkhoz Construction and Development?] and certain other departments failed to apply more than 8 million rubles in land reclamation projects during the first 3 years of the 11th five-year plan. This amounts to almost one-third of their total planned work volume. Enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Communications are performing their job extremely poorly at the land reclamation projects. This indicates that ministers N.I. Uzun,

V.K. Yarutin and V.P. Russu, and Kolkhozstroy Chairmen Yu.N. Zinov'yev are not demonstrating a proper sense of party or state discipline for the fulfillment of water management construction plans, that they have not made the cadres aware of the exceptional importance of projects of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and have not provided proper control over the work of their contracting organizations employed on the land reclamation projects.

In light of the enormous tasks facing the republic with respect to developing irrigated farming, this attitude toward land reclamation cannot be tolerated. Those in charge of the construction departments must fundamentally improve the water management construction work and assure the absolute fulfillment of targets for the application of capital investments and the release of all production, housing, social and cultural construction projects.

Land reclamation construction should be under the constant control of local party and soviet organs. The work of the Tarakliyskiy Rayon party committee and Ispolkom of the Soviet of People's Deputies has earned good marks in this respect. Thanks to their focused organizational and political work the construction of the Yalpug-Tarakliya Main Canal and the largest reservoir in the south was accepted by the communists and by all the rayon workers as a combat assignment from the party. A total of 16 million rubles in capital investments was applied there during the first 9 months of this year, and the construction and installation plan was exceeded. The Suvorovskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayon party committees and ispolkoms of the soviets have recently begun devoting greater attention to water management construction. They are persistently resolving problems of strengthening the materials and equipment base of the land reclamation organizations, training regular land reclamation workers and building housing, social and personal service facilities, and are organizing the work at a high level.

An entirely different attitude is taken toward land reclamation problems in Clodyanskiy, Sorokskiy and Faleshtskiy rayons. The construction projects there are poorly provided with manpower, proper concern is not shown for the housing and living conditions of those building the irrigation system, and socialist competition is poorly organized among the reclamation construction workers. The 9-month plan for construction and installation work on water management facilities in those rayons were fulfilled by only 41-62 percent as a result.

This attitude toward an important area of the party's supervision of economic work is unacceptable. The party raykoms must strive to decisively improve the work style and methods of the cadres, help the primary organizations make fuller use of their authority to monitor the work of the administration, improve the organizational and indoctrinational work in the labor collectives, and enhance the vanguard role of the communists in the implementation of plans for the construction of irrigation systems.

The ispolkoms of rayon and local soviets of people's deputies should do everything possible to help attract workers for water management construction, provide the construction organizations with specific assistance in the provision of manpower, demonstrate constant concern for the people and create normal working and living conditions for them. In no case should the reclamation construction workers be deprived of the opportunity to use plots around the farmsteads,

kolkhoz and sovkhoz preschool establishments and other benefits provided the rural residents. And such things do happen, unfortunately.

II

At the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed the fact that "...concern for increasing agriculture's productivity demands a different regard for the land, one of our most valuable assets. And we should take even greater care of irrigated and drained land. In the language of the grain grower this means putting everything necessary into the improved hectare, putting one's entire soul into it, and the earth will then give a generous return."

A certain amount of growth in the output from reclaimed land has been achieved in our republic in recent years. During the three five-year periods which have gone by since the May 1966 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, gross agricultural output from irrigated land has increased 3.7-fold. While irrigated land accounts for around 11 percent of the total farmland, it produced around 25 percent of the republic's entire output from crop cultivation in 1983.

The output on reclaimed land is increasing by the year on farms in Kriulvanskiy, Suvorovskiy, Grigoriopolskiy and other rayons. In Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, where 58 percent of the land is irrigated, 43.2 quintals of winter wheat, 55.4 quintals of corn grown for grain, 350 quintals of tomatoes and 556 quintals of feed root crops have been obtained per hectare on the average during the past 4 years.

The experience of the outstanding farms has repeatedly confirmed the possibility of producing large yields of all crops on large irrigated tracts. The Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon obtained 72 quintals of winter wheat per hectare of irrigated land this year, and the Moldavian Economic Planning Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum obtained 83 quintals of corn and 560 quintals of green mass from perennial grasses. On the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon it has long been normal to harvest 1,500-1,900 quintals of feed root crops, 800 quintals of alfalfa hay, 110 quintals of corn and 500 quintals of tomatoes per hectare.

The high level of the agricultural practices and technological discipline and the extensive adoption of progressive crop cultivation technologies provide the basis for the good return from irrigated land on those farms. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Kolkhoz Council and other ministries and departments are doing little to introduce the experience of the outstanding farms in production and are not exercising proper control over the operation of irrigation systems, observance of the irrigation technology or the agricultural practices for irrigated farming. The productivity of the irrigated hectare remains low as a result. In 1983 almost every tenth farm obtained less than 20 quintals of grain per hectare, and less than 100 quintals of vegetables was harvested per hectare on 24 percent of the farms.

More than 60 percent of the republic's irrigated area is in the kolkhoz and co-operative sector. The republic's Kolkhoz Council (V.A. Ryabchich, chairman) deals only formally with the development of irrigated farming, however. Poor

use is made of reclaimed land on sovkhoses of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, where it accounts for half of the land. Nor are the proper procedures followed in irrigated farming on sovkhoses of the Ministry of Agriculture (M.F. Lupashku, minister), which should actually serve as a model in this matter, since the main forces of agricultural science are concentrated in this system. Unfortunately, as the scientists and specialists in the scientific production associations work out various recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the irrigated hectare, they do little to adopt them even on their own farms. It is not surprising that yields are low there.

All the leaders of branches making up the republic's agroindustrial complex bear personal responsibility for organizing the use of irrigated land and enhancing its effectiveness, for obtaining a good return from the financial and material resources allocated by the state. We expect of them not words but deeds, specific work which produces results to assure the fulfillment of plans, to raise the level of production organization in the subdivisions under their authority and to achieve good end results.

This applies also to the party raykoms and those in charge of rayon management bodies. A study of the state of affairs on the rayon scale shows that irrigated land is poorly utilized on a number of them. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Dubossarskiy Rayon produced only 36.6 quintals of grain, 184 quintals of vegetables and 330 quintals of green mass from perennial grasses from the crops of past years during the period 1981-1983. Yields are low on reclaimed land in Rybnitskiy Rayon. Both the reclamation construction workers and the operators are to blame for this. The water supply is low in the irrigation system used there. The main station is used at only half-capacity. Agricultural practices for irrigated farming are not observed on most of the farms, and round-the-clock operation of the equipment has not been organized, which frequently breaks down in addition to that.

Poor use is made of the irrigated area in Vulkaneshtski Rayon. On the Biruintsa Kolkhoz, for example, which has 3,263 hectares of irrigated land (62 percent of all the farm's cultivated area), grain yields averaged 29.3 quintals per hectare, grapes--48.8, and fruits--16 quintals during the period 1981-1983. Gross output per 100 hectares of farmland amounted to 60,900 rubles, which is half the output for the republic as a whole. The situation there is no better this year. This is what can result from mismanagement and lack of responsibility on the part of cadres who do not sense any demandingness toward them on the part of the party raykom or the rayon soviet and management agencies, and therefore actually let the irrigated farming, and production as a whole, simply take care of itself.

Little attention is devoted to enhancing the effectiveness of the irrigated hectare also by a number of other party raykoms. And certain rayon kolkhoz councils and rayon agroindustrial associations also do not demonstrate proper concern for this matter. The elementary requirements set for irrigated farming are not followed on many farms as a result, the labor is poorly organized and technological discipline is low in the irrigation work. The republic as a whole receives 40 percent less than the rated yield from the improved land as a result.

The low productivity of the irrigated hectare is one of the indicators that full use is not being made of the production capacities created in the republic's agrarian sector, a fact which, as you know, was especially pointed out to the republic party organization in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the report from the Moldavian CP CC.

The republic's party, soviet and management agencies must derive the necessary conclusions from the principled remarks of the CPSU Central Committee and of Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally. All cadres should improve the quality of crop cultivation, observe crop rotation requirements and proper crop cultivation practices, striving persistently to thoroughly improve the use of irrigated land and bring each irrigated hectare up to the rated level as rapidly as possible.

Enhancing the effectiveness of reclaimed land is inseparably linked with the process of improving the crop structure and significantly enlarging the area planted to those crops most responsive to irrigation. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the fact that it is possible to increase the corn crops planted for grain in Moldavia. This instruction should be accepted as a directive.

The republic's irrigated land should be used primarily for producing corn, alfalfa, beets for feed, fruits and vegetables. This should serve as the guide both for distributing crops on the irrigated land and for determining priority in the construction of irrigation systems. The water should be delivered first of all to associations for the production of feed, the intensive production orchards and industrial vegetable farms.

Intensive feed crop rotations and the raising of two crops a year constitute a significant reserve for obtaining additional output from irrigated land. Experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of these measures in our republic's conditions. In Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, for example, feed crops are planted on an area of 2,500-3,000 hectares of irrigated tracts each year following green peas, 3rd-year alfalfa and winter barley. The irrigated hectare's productivity is increased by 1.5-fold or more as a result.

At the same time, the structure of the planted areas has developed in such a way in many other rayons, especially the southern rayons, that no more than 65-70 percent of the period suitable for crop vegetation is used. Few second crops are planted on farms in Vulkaneshtskiy, Suvorovskiy, Rybnitskiy, Grigoriopolskiy and a number of other rayons. This cannot be accepted as normal. Second crops on irrigated land must be most extensively developed in the republic.

Moisture supply irrigation is an important agrotechnical measure assuring an increase in the output from the irrigated hectare and the establishment of a guaranteed yield. And not only the perennial and winter crop plantings should be irrigated, but areas designated for spring planting as well. Unfortunately, this work is permitted to take its own course in many places. Even the minimal assignments given to farms in Kaushanskiy, Rybnitskiy, Leovskiy and Kotovskiy rayons had been fulfilled by only 23-48 percent as of 1 November.

Regulation of the plant nourishment conditions is in need of special attention. The republic's scientific research institutions have worked out and recommended mineral and organic fertilizer standards for planting the main farm crops on irrigated land in accordance with the soil fertility, predecessors and the projected yield. They are frequently not adhered to, however, and the nutrient elements are frequently not balanced. Too little organic material, which makes it possible to improve the structure of the soil and its physical properties along with providing the plants with nutritive elements, is applied to the irrigated land.

We need to eliminate these shortcomings and assure that optimal use is made of mineral fertilizers on irrigated land. The Moldsel'khozkhimiya Association and its local agencies must assure that a state approach is taken to this exceptionally important work. This matter should be taken under constant party control.

The republic's agroindustrial complex suffers irreplaceable losses of products due to the unsatisfactory state of irrigated land, delays in restoring it, and the inadequate water supply for the irrigation systems. At the present time 59,000 hectares, or 24 percent of the total irrigated area, is in need of improvement. Gosplan, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other republic ministries and departments should allocate more funds and materials for these purposes.

In order to make the use of irrigated land more effective it will be necessary to considerably improve the organization of the work performed by the reclamation workers and to improve relations between agricultural and water management agencies and the farms and operating services. A successful irrigated crop cultivation system has been found in the republic. Interfarm reclamation associations have been set up in many rayons, which perform a large amount of work to irrigate the farm crops, repair the irrigation systems, improve the reclaimed land and increase its fertility. Reclamation workers with the associations in Slobodzeyskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Suvorovskiy and a number of other rayons, for example, achieve good results every year.

Not all of the land reclamation associations have become the complete masters of the irrigated land, however. Party, soviet and management agencies should improve their work, build up the materials and equipment base, and increase the labor productivity of the land reclamation workers and their concern and responsibility for the end results of agricultural production. Most of the brigades and the teams must be converted to the collective contract. Experience has shown that where this progressive method has been adopted the farm crops yield 10-15 percent more, labor productivity is 15-20 percent greater, and the cost of producing a unit of product is 8-10 percent lower. Good results have been achieved, for example, in the brigade headed by N.V. Pasechnik of the Pamyat' Il'icha interfarm fruit production enterprise.

The party raykoms, ravispolkoms and agrarian ministries and departments should do everything possible to develop and encourage initiative and efficiency in those production collectives. The focus of the organizational work should now be switched directly to the teams, the brigades and the fields. It is important for the land and machinery to be assigned to permanent collectives for at least a complete crop rotation period. The suvkhos management teams and the kolkhoz

boards should assure that the contract teams and brigades are issued quality seed, fertilizers, plant protection means and equipment, and that water is supplied in good time to produce the targeted yield.

During the 12th five-year period it is planned to transfer the intra-farm irrigation, drainage and collection- and-drainage systems and installations from the books of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes—with their consent—to the water management organizations, with 30 percent of the cost of maintaining and repairing them to be taken out of the state budget and 70 percent out of the funds of the farms themselves. This will undoubtedly help to improve the use of reclaimed land.

The scope of land reclamation in Moldavia and the rate at which it is developing make it essential to provide reliable scientific support for the land improvement projects. It should be noted, however, that the Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR, and branch scientific institutions are not dealing adequately with questions of scientific and technical progress, that they are neglecting the problems of developing land reclamation comprehensively and making effective use of the reclaimed land, are poorly coordinating the research subjects and are doing little to introduce scientific developments into production practices.

The speech by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out the negative consequences of failure to vigorously introduce achievements of science and technology in land reclamation and set the task of directing the efforts of scientists and practical workers toward the rapid introduction of progressive irrigation methods, the use of highly effective, wide-span sprinklers and the use of new energy- and resource-saving machinery and technology. Based on the objectives outlined at the Central Committee plenum, we should persistently develop methods of forecasting and controlling the processes of developing and making intensive use of the improved land, and accelerate research for making efficient use of water resources and protecting them against contamination and depletion.

The problem of protecting the fertility of the irrigated soil is extremely acute today. The specialists calculate that one improper irrigation operation washes up to 20 tons of fertile topsoil off of one hectare.

In order to prevent destruction of soil, to achieve the most effective operation of the irrigation systems and to assure good, planned yields, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources should specify in the plans that at least 70-80 percent of the sprinklers used be the highly efficient Fregat, Dnepr and Kuban' sprinklers and that covered lines be laid. It is also essential to provide for increasing the capacities of the pumping stations being built and to increase the size of the pipe, in order to achieve a high rate of irrigation, to reduce the time required to irrigate and to achieve a situation in which all the Fregat sprinklers can operate simultaneously (without moving them from one spot to another). This is the main requirement for scientific and technical progress in irrigated farming today.

We must step up the work of developing new varieties and hybrids of farm crops which are responsive to irrigation and meet the demands of industrial-type technologies, and introduce disease- and pest-resistant varieties and hybrids into production. The task is one of applying the achievements of science and progressive experience to achieve stable yields of 55-60 quintals of winter wheat, 75-80 quintals of corn, 800-1000 quintals of feed root crops, 550-600 quintals of alfalfa hay and 400-420 quintals of silage corn on the irrigated land.

III

Along with implementing the program of large-scale land reclamation construction, we need to improve the use of water from small rivers, ponds and reservoirs, and the runoff from the livestock complexes. Calculations show that 180,000-200,000 hectares of dry land in the republic could be irrigated with local runoff. Small-scale irrigation is practiced on many farms. The volume is extremely small, however, and does not reflect our possibilities. The agricultural ministries and departments, and local party, soviet and management agencies need to change their attitude toward small-scale irrigation, focus the attention of the cadres on it, universally organize the building of ponds and reservoirs, provide the farms with the necessary plans and estimates, irrigation machinery and equipment, and constantly monitor the fulfillment of measures outlined for improving the entire irrigation operation by using local runoff. The farms themselves must become directly involved in this.

The reclamation of eroded, swampy and saline areas constitutes a significant reserve for increasing agricultural output in the republic. There are more than 180,000 hectares of floodland alone, which is suitable for crop cultivation, but it is not being used with good management. The scientifically based crop structure is not adhered to, considerable areas are used as unproductive hayfields and pasture land, and the technology for irrigating it is not observed.

The agricultural ministries and departments together with the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must thoroughly study each section of floodland, take immediate steps to restore its fertility and conduct a determined campaign against mismanagement. The comprehensive development of floodland along the Yalpug, Reut, Byk, Botna and Kogilnik should be accomplished as rapidly as possible, modern water engineering works should be built there, and the land should be flooded with water from the Dunay and Dnestr.

Protecting the soil against erosion is the most important problem involved in increasing its fertility. The state is allocating considerably funds for this purpose. Leaders of a number of farms are giving greater attention to the effort to combat erosion and to improving the land, and this is producing results. In general, however, it must be said that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Kolkhoz Council, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Moldsel'khozkhimiya and other republic ministries and departments attach too little importance to these matters. As a result, the erosion prevention plans are not fulfilled year after year, and the proven anti-erosion cultivation systems are not being adopted satisfactorily.

Stands of timber play an enormous role with respect to protecting the soil against erosion, preserving water and land resources and improving the environment. And "...we need to handle them," K.E. Chernenko said, "as carefully as

we do the land." In our republic's conditions the forested area can only be increased by planting stands of timber on land unsuitable for other purposes. Unfortunately, this work is not properly monitored by the party, soviet and management agencies. While an average of 12,400 hectares of woods and windbreaks were planted in a year during the 10th five-year period, the figure is only 6,300 hectares for the current five-year period. The production of seedlings has also been reduced by half. The Moldavian SSR's Ministry of the Forestry Industry (G.I. Vasalotiy, minister) has accepted the situation, covering it up with the fulfillment of lowered plans, and effective steps are not being taken to further develop the area, although the republic has tens of thousands of hectares of land unsuitable for other purposes and undeveloped steeply sloped areas.

The task of improving the land and increasing its yield is a common cause. Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that "success will depend upon an understanding of the political significance of the tasks facing us by every worker and every collective, upon the organization of the work in all the sections."

All of the organizational and political work of party organization and the actions of soviet and management agencies in the republic must focus on achieving precisely this attitude toward the vast Long-Range Land Reclamation Program outlined at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. First of all, we must significantly improve the work performed with the personnel and build up the reclamation organizations, sections and brigades with specialists who know how to get the job done, who are good organizers and know how to fulfill the plans and assignments knowledgeably, well and on schedule. We need to give priority to the work of improving the preparation of highly qualified cadres of reclamation workers, agricultural and other specialists. It is essential for the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Agricultural Institute imeni M.V. Frunze in Kishinev to work out and implement specific steps in this direction, in order to increase the knowledge of the future specialists and provide students in the agricultural science and engineering departments of the agricultural institute, and students at the sovkhoz-tekhnikums with the knowledge and skills necessary for irrigated farming.

We need to be considerably more demanding of the specialists and the reclamation workers and operators with respect to the effective performance of the irrigation operations and the results from farming the improved land. We must at the same time carefully work out moral and material incentives for the outstanding production workers and innovators, closely tying the incentives to the end results. We need to do everything possible to make the reclamation worker and the machine operator the leading figure in the rural area, to make their work honored and prestigious.

The new tasks are increasing the demands made of the primary party organizations of kolkhoses and sovkholes, and of the rural party raykoms. They are expected to step up their indoctrinational work with the personnel, to strive for improved organization and order at all levels, to develop a sense of great responsibility for the assigned job in every worker, to create and constantly maintain in the collectives a climate of good labor enthusiasm, comradely mutual assistance, creative initiative and a search for ways to successfully accomplish the tasks

saving them. It is a matter of honor for the communists to extensively explain decisions coming out of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to set an example with respect to their practical implementation.

The party gorkoms and raykoms must take steps to reinforce the party element in water management construction organizations, to improve the structure of the party organizations functioning within the system, and to increase party influence in the collectives of the reclamation associations and in the reclamation groups on the farms.

Workers on the ideological front and in the mass media are faced with some important tasks. It is their direct duty, the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, to keep the party work performed in the rural area at the focus of their attention, to fully publicize the affairs of the rural workers and to increase the prestige of their occupations.

Party, soviet, trade union and management agencies and organizations need to initiate extensive socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans, for better use of production reserves, the enhancement of labor productivity and the conservation of materials and manpower resources, and for the achievement of good end results. Greater attention should be given to the fulfillment of collective agreements, the achievement of socialist commitments, the publicizing and adoption of progressive labor and production organization methods.

The ispolkoms of rayon and local soviets of people's deputies need to deal in a more focused manner with questions of irrigation construction, look more deeply into problems of social development for the rural area, make fuller use of their authority in this matter, and strive to improve the construction of housing for the rural workers and educational, cultural, trade and personal service facilities, and to provide the villages with services and amenities.

The Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms of Moldavia's Komsomol should take a closer look at the work of the Komsomol and youth collectives working in land reclamation and orient the Komsomol organizations toward the extensive adoption of the best work methods, enhancement of the political and professional level of the young workers, the organization of their leisure time, and the increasing of responsibility in the members of youth collectives for the results of their work.

In general, we must improve all of the work of the republic's party organization in the agrarian sector of the economy, make it more specific and effective, eliminate duplication in the work of party, soviet and management agencies, achieve collective decision making in the leadership, build a climate of efficiency and creativity in the labor collectives, and vigorously eliminate shortcomings--that is, we must work in the spirit of the demands contained in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian CP CC.

Today we shall discuss information prepared by the Central Committee Bureau on the fulfillment of this decree. The information contains a summary of the work performed in this area and the results, analyzes those shortcomings which continue to exist in the life of the republic party organization, and defines specific

tasks stemming from the demands contained in the CPSU Central Committee's decree. By continuing to work to implement the basic directions contained in this general party document we will thereby be working toward the fulfillment of plans for the republic's economic and social development, because the mastery and improvement of the Leninist work style and methods are our main weapon in the fight to implement the party's plans.

Comrades!

The workers of Moldavia, who have accumulated a certain amount of experience in water management construction and in the use of the improved land, have entered into an active search for and use of new reserves and possibilities for intensifying agricultural production. Socialist competition is being initiated throughout for the successful implementation of plans for Moldavia's irrigation and improving the fertility of the land, and for the creation of the prerequisites for obtaining good crop yields in the final year of the five-year period.

Permit me to speak for you and assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic party organization and the workers in Moldavia's agroindustrial complex will do everything possible to honorably complete the tasks facing them and will make an important contribution to the implementation of the nation's Food Program and the improvement of the people's welfare. (Prolonged applause)

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REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN BURO CRITICIZES RAYKOM, FIRES OFFICIAL

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article entitled: "Meeting of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Central Committee Buro of the Moldavian Communist Party reviewed at its most recent meeting a program of long duration on land reclamation and the enhancement of the effective utilization of land already reclaimed in the republic.

A decree on this issue which was passed by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR makes the point that the consistent implementation of the Foodstuffs Program requires an increase in land reclamation to a qualitatively new level, the best utilization of its possibilities for increasing the production of agricultural products and the enhancement of stability in agriculture. The acquired experience, the current production base and the availability of land reclamation collectives permit the solution of complicated and large-scale problems facing this branch with regard to further progress in land reclamation and the enhanced utilization of its possibilities; this is an important factor in enlarging the republic's food supply.

The decree defines the specific tasks of the Land Reclamation and Water Management Ministry, the Council of Collectives of the Moldavian SSR, ministries, the republic's agrarian-industrial complex, the raykoms and rayispolkoms in providing the timely utilization of reclaimed land (as ordained by the mission), the further comprehensive expansion of land reclamation by establishing new large areas of irrigated land, carrying out amelioration operations, constantly strengthening the production and social base of the farms gaining the reclaimed lands, and conducting work to improve the technical condition of operational irrigation systems, and to reconstruct and enhance their water provision. The land reclamation expansion also includes the utmost expansion of flush irrigation, the efficient and economic utilization of water resources, and the sharp increase on the basis of this in the production of basic crops on reclaimed land.

The Central Committee Buro reviewed the issue concerning the work of the party's Lazovskiy Raykom in improving the style and methods of party leadership over the operations of the enterprises and organizations of the rayon's agrarian-industrial complex in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree as presented by the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party.

It was pointed out that the party's Lazovskiy Rayon, being guided by the decisions of the party's 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party in Improving the Style and Methods of the Activities on the Part of Party Organizations in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1982 Plenum" and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in its practical work of implementing agrarian policies, attaches significant importance to the search for more effective forms of party leadership over the economy and the strengthening of the role of primary party organizations in furthering the executive discipline, organization and education of the people's political consciousness, work enthusiasm and collectivism. Greater efficiency in the management of agriculture and its associated branches has begun to appear. The number of meetings and conferences has been reduced, and attention to the direct organization of production in various areas has increased.

At the same time, the Central Committee Buro pointed out that serious shortcomings exist in the work of the party's Lazovskiy Rayon in managing the countryside's economic and cultural growth. According to the report of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, the style of the raykom's activities and the level of party influence on the expansion of the agrarian-industrial complex' branches still do not correspond to the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree. The party's raykom and its buro have failed to ensure that all primary party organizations and labor collectives create the conditions for greater responsibility and exactitude for a genuinely nurturing attitude vis-a-vis production and its results, signs of deception and abuse of official positions. They regard the situation in the raykom insufficiently and without criticism and continue to put up with slackness in several kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises and organizations.

In solving the economic and social problems of rural development, the party raykom does not utilize totally the opportunities offered by the rayon's administrative agencies; it does not render to these agencies any appreciable assistance in the determination of the main directions of effort or in the consolidation of a business-like style and the economic methods of leadership. Finally, the raykom does not concentrate its agencies' efforts to ensure the coordinated and mutually interdependent efforts of all the units of the national economy. The leaders and specialists of rayon services do not take the necessary measures to remove existing deficiencies; sometimes, they restrict themselves only to the establishment of separate factors and behave as controllers and

advisors and not as organizers of production. The result: the available opportunities for growth in the production of agricultural and animal products are not completely utilized, the state fails to receive a considerable amount of the agricultural production envisioned by the tasks of the current 5-year plan, and the plans for the rayon's socio-economic development are only slowly implemented.

The Central Committee Buro has obligated the party's Lazovsky raykom to eliminate any present deficiencies, steadfastly improve the style and method of organizational and political work, raise the level of party leadership over the economy and social and cultural development, rely more extensively on primary party organizations, and strengthen their influence on all aspects of the production and social life of the labor collectives.

On the basis of the extensive application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the party's raykom was invited to take specific measures to ensure the steady, dynamic expansion of agriculture, the enhancement of effectiveness and quality of work in all units of the agrarian-industrial complex. The raykom was further invited to improve its control and checking procedures over the execution of party and governmental directives and its own decisions, increase the responsibility of its cadres for the work charged to them, and to inculcate in them the feeling of a self-criticizing approach in evaluating the results they achieve. Finally, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum, the raykom should step up its participation in the ideological, mass-political work with the leaders of kolkhoz-sovkhoz production and all communists, utilize extensively socialist competition for the attainment of even higher results in every sector of production, and not tolerate any infractions of discipline and law and order.

The Central Committee Buro discussed the case of CPSU member and director of the Novoanenskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum of Animal Husbandry Mechanization and Electrification, I.F. Lungu.

Because of the abuse of his official position in the pursuit of selfish goals, the squandering of material valuables, and his lack of supervision over the work of specialists which resulted in faked reports and deception, the Central Committee Buro has expelled I.F. Lungu from the CPSU and relieved him of his official duties.

The Central Committee Buro of the Moldavian Communist Party reviewed other issues at its meeting as well.

12247

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REGIONAL

YOUTH SHOULD BE PATRIOTIC, LOYAL TO USSR

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 31 Oct 84) pp 61-68

/Article by A. Shalov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "To Train Patriots and Defenders of the Homeland"

/Excerpts/ For the Soviet people there is no loftier and nobler goal than concern for the happiness and flourishing of their homeland and building of its communist tomorrow. However, while building and creating, they always remember Lenin's precepts about the need to be constantly ready to defend the socialist homeland and do their utmost so that the country's defense capacity and the fighting power of our Armed Forces are strengthened with each passing day.

The need for military-patriotic work and its constant improvement is dictated by the fact that the danger of unleashing of new wars and armed conflicts by reactionary forces is not over. The military preparations of the enemies of peace and socialism again and again confirm the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist conclusion that, as long as imperialism exists, the threat to workers' socialist achievements will also exist. Therefore, safeguarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and fraternal socialist countries, the CPSU Central Committee does not lose sight of problems of strengthening the defense potential of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows rapt attention to the Armed Forces, to increasing their fighting power and to strengthening and developing the heroic traditions of the army and fleet.

The all-army conference of secretaries of Komsomol organizations held in Moscow, the brilliant and informative speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Komsomol organization of the Soviet army and navy eloquently attest to this.

The speech by Konstantin Ustinovich represents the fighting program of activity for the Armed Forces, the entire Komsomol of our country and defense organizations. He stressed that, "going to meet the significant event--the 40th

anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War--it is necessary to broadly expand the work on military-patriotic education. We must develop with even greater persistence in young people feelings of love for the homeland and hatred toward its enemies, high political class vigilance and constant readiness to act."

The party considers military-patriotic education an integral component of communist education and one of the most urgent tasks of its activity.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Educational Work" has become the program document for party organizations, party members and all workers, who, along with others, have determined the specific tasks for intensifying the military-patriotic education of youth and the training of young men for military service. This work has received a new impetus after the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and oblast, city and rayon party committees have developed, in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, additional measures aimed at improving military-patriotic work, implementing an overall approach to it and ensuring a close interconnection of the efforts of various organizations and departments in this important matter.

A purposeful and coordinated system of military-patriotic education of the Soviet people has been formed in the republic. Soviets of people's deputies, DOSAAF, trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions and mass information media actively operate under the guidance of party committees.

Party organizations also build their work on military-patriotic education through the introduction of the Soviet people, primarily youth, to the glorious history of our homeland.

In this respect the widespread republic excursion to places of revolutionary, battle and labor glory of the Communist Party and the Soviet people is of invaluable importance.

In the work on the military-patriotic education of the population party committees utilize various forms and methods. An important place in it is assigned to museums of battle and labor glory.

In military-patriotic education party and Soviet organs pay exceptional attention to monumental and memorial propaganda.

Active agitation-propaganda work is done by party committees in connection with the anniversary dates of the most important events, which have changed the course of the Great Patriotic War.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War party committees and Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must profoundly and vividly show the leading and guiding role of the CPSU in the organization of the victory over the enemy, the

ardent patriotism and unparalleled bravery of the Soviet people and their exceptional fortitude, unbending will and unshakable devotion to the ideals of communism.

Rich practice in military-patriotic education has been accumulated in the republic. In this respect the experience of party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations in Pavlodar, Karaganda, North Kazakhstan and Tselinograd oblasts in the establishment of defense-sports camps for youth, where young men extend their knowledge, consolidate their skills and abilities in initial military training and acquire physical toughness, deserves every kind of support.

The military sports games "Zarnitsa" [summer lightning], "Orlenok" [eaglet] and "Zelenaya raketa" [green rocket] play an ever increasing role in the military-patriotic education of students and their training for military service. Many general and vocational-technical schools in Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Karaganda and other oblasts, where much attention is paid to the preparation for and holding of militarized games, can be mentioned.

Considerable experience in game organization has been accumulated in the school No 36, the urban vocational and technical school No 203 and No 93, the construction tekhnikum in the city of Alma-Ata and the rural vocational and technical school-20 in Talgarskiy Rayon, capital oblast.

A good material and technical base for initial military training and mass defense work has been established for young soldiers in the school No 2 of the Fabrichnyy Settlement in Dzhambulskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast. Sports and guard towns, a drill ground, an obstacle zone and 25-meter rifle and electron-laser ranges have been built here. Lower class students have assembled seven micromopeds in the model making circle and in the motor vehicle and motorcycle sections of seniors there are trucks, passenger cars, 18 micromotor vehicles of the "cart" type and 36 sports motorcycles. More than a dozen graduates of this school annually enter the country's military training schools.

The vocational guidance of young men toward military occupations should be discussed especially. Military-patriotic schools and clubs and associations of young pilots, cosmonauts, seamen and frontier guards, whose internal regulations maximally approximate military regulations, are some of the most effective forms of involving youth in military labor.

The requirements for the practical training of youth for army service and for equipping it with the fundamentals of military knowledge and skills increase under present conditions. This is connected primarily with the shortened terms of service, intensive development of armament and changes in the methods of conducting a war. DOSAAF makes an important contribution to the accomplishment of this important task.

The educational organizations of DOSAAF take an active part in the training of specialists for the army and navy and in providing military units and fighting ships with an ideologically hardened and technically competent replacement. In the republic's defense society specialists are now trained in motor vehicle, technical, naval, radio engineering and united technical

schools and in air and naval clubs in 14 fields. As a rule, their graduates quickly enter army service, excel in military and political training and become class specialists.

Good traditions have been formed on the 30 Let Kazakhskoy SSR Kolkhoz in Us-penskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast. Lads are sent off to the army with great solemnity here. Throughout the service period the kolkhoz credits 25 percent of the earnings to the soldier's account. After his transfer to the reserve a loan for building and setting up a home is given to the former soldier. The prize imeni Gabbas Bakhralinov, honored kolkhoz member, participant in the Great Patriotic War, is annually presented to the best young kolkhoz member.

The role of technical and applied military types of sports in mass defense work should be enhanced in every possible way. A total of 2.394 million people are now engaged in them in the republic. Drawing youth into combined military-applied competitions and contests is of special significance.

The further improvement in civil defense is an important area of work of Kazakhstan's party organizations in the cause of strengthening the country's defense capacity. Efficient work on the implementation of civil defense measures for the purpose of protecting the population against mass destruction weapons, increasing the stability of national economic functioning during war-time and in cases of natural calamities and preparing the administrative organs and forces of civil defense is carried out everywhere in the republic.

The friendship of the population of the Kazakhstan frontier and all workers with the soldiers of the Red Banner Eastern Frontier District, whose 60th anniversary has been marked with great solemnity in the republic recently, has been formed and has been growing stronger for a long time. As a result of the daily attention of local party committees and Soviet and Komsomol organs the protection of south-eastern borders has become a truly nationwide cause. Responsibility for the inviolability of the border and constant readiness to help frontier guards are characteristic of the majority of frontier workers. Hundreds of voluntary people's militias function here.

The contact between frontier guards and the local population, which is growing stronger, is one of the vivid manifestations of the inviolable unity of our army and nation.

At the same time, the interests of strengthening the protection of the Soviet border and the provisions of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" adopted for the first time require the further increase in the population's political vigilance and strengthening of the counterpropaganda work of party, Soviet and Komsomol organs and other public organizations.

Patriotism is not an abstract concept. It is filled with a specific content. First of all, it is deep faith in the rightness of Lenin's great cause and of the ideas and policy of the Communist Party in the creation of a new society. It is ardent love for the homeland, its history, its present achievements and its future prospects.

Patriotism is both firmness and steadfastness in the fight against bourgeois ideology. It is well known what measures imperialists now take for so-called demoralization of socialism and undermining it from within. They include political misinformation, the dope of religion, art works, whose quality and merit are dubious, and various other ideological subversive activities.

"The most educated young generation in the country's entire history now enters independent life...", the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted. "Youth loyal to communist ideals and revolutionary traditions is working at the advanced lines of the five-year plan. The future of our system is in reliable hands."

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REGIONAL

MOST RECENT SOVIET ANTIPROPAGANDA PUBLICATIONS, OVERVIEW

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 9, Sep 84
(signed to press 19 Jul 84) pp 140-144

[Article by B. Gusev, department chief, Main Administration for Republic and Oblast Publishing Houses, USSR Goskomizdat (State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade): "Antipropaganda Literature: Positive Experiences and Regrettable Blunders"]

[Text] Under conditions of the sharply worsening international situation, brought about by the aggressive and adventuristic course of the present American administration, it is becoming especially urgent to publish literature which provides convincing and well-argued refutation of the intrigues of bourgeois propaganda, on a high ideological-theoretical level.

Along with the central publishing houses, republic and oblast publishers are carrying out certain work in this direction. They are publishing, specifically, the series "Po tu storonu" [On This Side], (Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya); "Sovetskaya deystvitel'nost' i mify burzhuanoy propandyy" [Soviet Reality and Myths of Bourgeois Propaganda], (Lenizdat); "Kritika ideologii i politiki antikommunizma" [Criticism of the Ideology and Politics of Anticommunism], (Kiev, Politizdat Ukrainy); and, "Glazami sovetskikh moryakov" [Through the Eyes of Soviet Sailors], (Simferopol', Tavriya; Odessa, Mayak). The following new brochure series were published in 1983-84: "Imperializm bez maski" [Imperialism Unmasked], (Moscow, Moskovskiy rabochiy); "Na raznykh polyusakh" [At Different Poles], (Kaliningradskoye knizhnoye izdatel'stvo); "Dva mira - dva obraza zhizni" [Two Worlds and Two Ways of Life], (Kiev, Politizdat Ukrainy); and, "Imperializm - vrag chelovechestva" [Imperialism, the Enemy of Humanity], (Minsk, Belarus'). Books on an antipropaganda theme are published in such series as, "Bibliotekha propagandista i politinformatora" [The Propagandist and Political Information Specialist's Library], (Moscow, Moskovskiy rabochiy); and, "Ideologicheskaya rabota: sovremennost', povyschenie effektivnosti" [Ideological Work: Modernity, and Increasing its Effectiveness], (Permskoye knizhnoye izdatel'stvo).

Among those cited the series "Po tu storonu" should be especially singled out; more than 40 books have been published in this series. Their authors are prominent journalists and international specialists and writers. The clear commentary is the distinguishing feature of the best books in this series, the genre in which they were written notwithstanding: documentary novel, essay, commentary or pamphlet.

Criticism of the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the USA has an important place in the books in this series. The aggressive nature of American imperialism, and the militaristic plans of the Reagan Administration which threaten the existence of mankind, are exposed in the books of: A. Krivitskiy, "Kovarstvo i politika" [Treachery and Politics]; D. Kraminov, "Lyudi i rakety" [People and Missiles]; and, Yu. Kharlanov, "NATO: litsa i maska" [NATO: the Face and the Mask]. The filthy methods to which the American administration and the CIA have turned in their subversive activities against progressive regimes and governments are revealed in the publications by: G. Borovnik, "Moment istiny" [The Moment of Truth]; E. Korshunov and N. Pastukhov, "Shupal'tsa spruta" [The Octopus' Tentacles]; A. Kochetov, "Syuprizy 'yashchika Pandory'" [Surprises in Pandora's Box]; O. Ignat'yev, "'Apollo' idet v chuzhie vody" [Apollo is Entering Strange Waters]; and others. A number of the publications direct the reader's attention to contemporary capitalist activities, and to its incurable ulcers such as unemployment, rising crime, and the spiritual and moral degradation of persons.

On the whole, the antipropaganda series published at Lenizdat [Newspaper, Periodical and Book Publishing House of the Leningrad Oblast and City Committees of the CPSU]--"Sovetskaya deystvitel'nost' i mify burzhuaznoy propagandy" [Soviet Reality and the Myths of Bourgeois Propaganda] are distinguished by a high theoretical level and are well-organized. Their authors--scholars and journalists--expose the malicious fabrications on Soviet reality.

Thus, the brochure by A.I. Elbakian, "Sotsialisticheskaya ekonomika i illyuzii antikommunizma" [The Socialist Economy and the Illusions of Anti-communism] (1982) is dedicated to demonstrating the flimsiness of bourgeois conceptions of socialism. The brochure points out the unconvincingness, the abstractness, and the lack of thinking behind the arguments of western "sovietologists", who are diligently striving to demonstrate that Russia allegedly could have overcome its economic backwardness, "on the basis of capitalist industrialization and Stolypin's reforms"; it also points out the law-governed nature of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has transformed our land from a backward country into the world's greatest industrial power. One would think that the brochure should have presented more clearly the idea that the mission of the socialist revolution in Russia consisted not only in overcoming its economic backwardness, but also in creating a society of free labor, and conditions for the overall development of the individual.

Bourgeois propaganda steadfastly strives to deform and distort the idea of such concepts which are so familiar to us as, the "dictatorship of the proletariat", "democracy", and the like. Yu. M. Shikin's brochure, "Sotsialisticheskoye edinstvo i totalitarnoe obshchestvo" [Socialist Unity and Totalitarian Society], is dedicated to criticism of the bourgeois conceptions of the socialist state. The brochure vividly demonstrates the political and socio-economic preconditions for the genuine democracy in Soviet society, and holds up bourgeois democracy to criticism. At the same time the author stresses that the monopolistic form of ownership of the means of production inevitably gives rise to bureaucratization of political power, and its concentration in the hands of a narrow group of people trusted by capital, to the detriment of the vital interests of the workers.

Bourgeois apologists are building mountains of lies, singing the praises of the "delights" of the capitalist "free world". The collection, "Pod pyatoy monopoliiy" [Under the Heel of the Monopolies] (series, "Imperializm--vrag chelovechestva" [Imperialism--the Enemy of Mankind], Minsk, Belarus', 1982) describes the capitalist world as it actually is, where the monopolies rake in fabulous profits, but the workers in their millions exist in poverty, without legal rights. Its articles demonstrate that such monstrous social phenomena as unemployment, terrorism, racism, and neofascism, are possible only in a bourgeois society.

While rating the books in the above series positively on the whole, one cannot help but express one observation. Certain works do not devote sufficient attention to analysis of the phenomena described. And, you see, it is not only necessary to frequently cite this or that fact for the reader, but also to describe their fundamental sources, the trends for socio-political development in this or that country and the social background against which the events are taking place, and the struggle of the class forces.

Strengthening counterpropaganda is closely connected with further development of its scientific principles. In this connection it is fitting to take note of the book by L.A. Nagornaya, published by Ukrainiya Politizmat, "Leninskiye printsipy kritiki burzhuaiznoy ideologii" [Leninist Principles for Criticizing Bourgeois Ideology] (1983). The book analyzes the experience of V.I. Lenin's struggle, and that of our party, with the overt and covert enemies of Marxism, and stresses the applicability in contemporary conditions of Leninist principles of conducting the ideological struggle, such as aggressiveness and adherence to party principles. The book demonstrates how these principles are carried out in the policies of the CPSU and other communist parties.

A Marxist-Leninist analysis of the ideological struggle at the contemporary stage is contained in V.G. Shemyatenkov's book, "Bez peregory i kompromissov" [Without Truces or Compromises] (Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1982). Specifically, it takes note of the fact that such distinguishing features of the present ideological confrontation of the two systems as its intensification, expansion, and increasing complexity, are directly proportional to the worsening crisis of the capitalist system. Under these conditions the monopolistic bourgeoisie and its ideology are desperately searching for a way out of their dilemma, and are sharply increasing their activities on all fronts of the ideological struggle.

The main weapon in the arsenal of imperialist propaganda deployed against the USSR, the socialist nations and the international communist movement has for a long time been anticommunism, antisovietism and nationalism. The anthology, "Istoriya domarkskikh sotsialisticheskikh ucheniy i antikommunizm" [The History of Pre-Marxist Socialist Teachings and Anticommunism] (published by LGU [Leningrad State University imeni AA Zhdanov], 1982) is dedicated to exposing the ideological and historical roots of anticommunism. A number of its articles trace the continuity of certain apologetic conceptions, which are being propounded today by the ideologues of contemporary anticommunism, with the ideas of the representatives of the petit bourgeoisie and bourgeois socialism, anarchism and other reactionary

currents of the past which are held up to convincing criticism in the classics of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time it shows the internal connection of the highest achievements of utopian socialism with scientific socialism.

V.I. Sovr's book, "Antikommunizm perod sovion sovremennosti" [Anticommunism in the Court of our Modern Times] (Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1983), quite fully illuminates and exposes the basic directions of the anticommunist propaganda of the early 1980's: the myth of the "Soviet threat", the unilateral doctrine of "countering international terrorism", the campaign "in defense of human rights", and others. The author points out that all of this has in the final analysis the aim of justifying the strategy and tactics of imperialism, its course for achieving military superiority over socialism, and for undermining its economic, political and ideological-moral principles.

The anthology prepared by scholars in Belorussia and the GDR, "Proletarskiy internacionalizm i ego protivniki" [Proletarian Internationalism and Its Enemies] (BSU [Belorussian State University imeni V.I. Lenin] Publishing House, 1983), demonstrates the bankruptcy of the methods of contemporary anticommunists, through which they attempt to break down the international unity of the workers. The authors expose the connection between nationalism and anticommunism, and disclose various falsifications of the principles of socialist internationalism.

Speaking at the Third Comintern Congress in 1924, V.I. Lenin pointed out the importance of studying the political activities of counterrevolutionary emigrants. V.P. Cherednichenko's book, "Anatomiya predatel'stva" [The Anatomy of Betrayal] (Politizdat Ukrainy, 1983) is specifically devoted to this; it is an investigation of the subversive activities of the emigrant organizations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists since the beginning of the civil war to the present day. The most important part of the book is its exposure of their attacks on the national policy of the CPSU; it shows the bankruptcy of their attempts to distort the history of the USSR, and its position and role in the fraternal family of Soviet nations. The author rebuffs various kinds of slanderous fabrications about national interrelationships in our country, concerning the "exploitation" and "Russification" of the Ukraine.

The monograph "Pribaltiyetskaya reaktsionnaya emigratsiya segodnya" [Baltic Reactionary Emigration Today] was published by "Zinatne" (Riga, 1983). Prominent specialists on problems of anticommunism took part in its creation, including Academician N.S. Hitin, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I.K. Yakushevskiy, and others. The authors succeeded in demonstrating, on the basis of a large amount of factual material, how the imperialist circles in the western nations are utilizing reactionary groupings of emigrants from the Baltic in the struggle against the relaxation of international tension.

The editions which are of especially typical interest today are those which expose the aggressive nature of the foreign policy course of American imperialism, and the futility of its attempts to lay the blame on the Soviet Union for the complication of the international situation. The book "Razbitoye'nost' burzhuaznykh konceptsiy mirovogo sushchestvovaniya" [The Bankruptcy of Bourgeois Conceptions of Peaceful Coexistence] (Politizdat Ukrainy, 1982) convincingly discloses the connection between the appearance

of these conceptions in the late 1970's and early 1980's and the active counteroffensive against achieving detente by the enterprises of imperialism in those years. Analysis of western theoretical thought in the area of international relations permitted the authors to come to the conclusion that these conceptions are new variations of old theoretical schemes and the oft-changed models of the "cold war".

A.A. Shirman's work, "Filosofiya mira protiv filosofii agressii i voyny" [The Philosophy of Peace Versus the Philosophy of Aggression and War] from the same publisher pays special attention to the antihuman nature of certain doctrines, and particularly the idea of "limited nuclear war", with which the current White House administration has armed itself. D.A. Chikvaishvili's book, "SSSR: retsidiv zastareloy bolezni" [The USSR: Recurrence of an Old Illness] (Tbilisi University Press, 1982) examines certain domestic reasons for the evolution of the militaristic foreign policy course of the USSR, for the activation of the policy of armed force, and the arms race as the decisive element of "national security".

The line of reasoning, the structured logic and wealth of factual material distinguish T. Emel'yanov's book, "Ozuzhie obrechennykh" [The Weapons of the Doomed] (Moskovskiy rabochiy, 1982). The subject of his investigation is international terrorism, which has become the main element of the foreign policy of American imperialism. It is most sharply directed against the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, where the CIA is operating arm in arm with the most reactionary regimes.

Never stricken from the agenda in the contemporary ideological struggle between the two systems is the question of human rights. It is namely this that determines the topical nature of A.M. Ovsyuk's book, "Ideologicheskaya bor'ba i prava cheloveka" [The Ideological Struggle and Human Rights], published by Politizdat Ukrainy (1982). The author examines certain aspects of human rights in the modern world, beginning with the right to peace and to labor and ending with the freedom of use of information. At the same time, the different approaches to these questions by the Soviet state and the major capitalist countries is convincingly demonstrated. Comparing the policy of the USSR and the bourgeois states, the reader himself can come to the conclusion where true human rights are actually observed and where they are only declared.

The effectiveness of antipropagandistic work is directly associated with increasing its aggressiveness, and the ability to carry on well-reasoned arguments with our ideological enemies. The occasional appearance of books written on a low ideological-theoretical level significantly diminishes the effectiveness of this work. For example, a number of erroneous positions and analyses appear in A.V. Dzyev's book, "Sovremennyy iudaizm i zionizm" [Contemporary Judaism and Zionism] (Frunze, Kirgizstan, 1983).

Weak and superficial argumentation, substitution of various kinds of claims and declarations for true scientific polemics, are characteristic of the brochures of F.N. Kulliyev, "I imya ego i dalo ego perezhivai vek!" [His Name and His Cause Will Live for Centuries] (Baku, Vostokizdat, "Znaniye", 1983). Here is just one example: The author stated the reasons

of a young Detroit automobile worker: "Yes, I'm in favor of peace. But the new military orders also mean new jobs". But how does the author analyze such a position? Not finding weightier arguments, he limits himself to the following poorly-thought-out phrases: "It is possible that the example (?) cited above merely represents a confused worker" (although in politics, confusion also serves the interests of the exploiting class). "And he-- apparently, while he is aware of the absurdity of his judgement," (How can one not recall here the jesuitic (!) dictum: I believe because it is absurd)--"tries to somehow justify the fact that he cannot even justify his own existence. And in order to purify his 'conscience' and even somehow explain such a position and, most important, insure himself in any event against the revolutionary working class when it comes out on a broad front in the USA itself, declares: 'Besides, we must think about our security. Look at what the newspapers are saying. The Russians are ahead of us in the military sphere also'".

"Well, what," the author of the brochure continues, "should one say to such a worker? Work with a 'clean conscience' in the name of increasing military orders. The revolutionary working class will in its own good time take into consideration the reasons, or more accurately the grounds on which such a worker tries to disguise his erroneous position" (pp 20-21). Commentary, as they say, is unnecessary.

In a number of places in the brochure, addressed moreover to lecturers, there are assertions which oversimplify certain principles of historical materialism. For example, on page 10 we read that, "Marx and Engels proceeded from the following principle: Before thinking or becoming involved in politics, science or arts, or 'making history', people must above all live". Or: "It is not possible to separate this teaching" (having in mind Marxism-Leninism--B.G.) "from the workers, just as it is impossible to separate thought from the material which does the thinking" (p 67).

In works which study and criticise the various tendencies in bourgeois philosophy, the exposure of ideological aspects of these theories, and of their position in the struggle between materialism and idealism, are of greatest significance. The powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of such criticism consists of its party and class nature. However, one still encounters editions in which an objectivistic approach to these theories is foremost. For example, reading A. Rubenis's book, "Fenomenologiya" [Phenomenology] (Riga, Avots, 1983) it is difficult, and at times impossible, to understand: was Husserl right or not; were his views correct or incorrect? Moreover, it remains unclear where bourgeois phenomenology breaks with Marxism. A Marxist interpretation of the concepts, on which Husserl comments extensively via the author of the book, is in fact totally lacking.

The topicality of certain antipropagandistic editions is reduced because of the fact that the criticisms in them pertain to anticommunist concepts which are largely outmoded or which have departed the historical arena. For example, practically all the works cited in the anthology, "Kritika burzh-uaznykh izvrashcheniy real'nogo sotsializma" [Criticism of Bourgeois Distortions of Real Socialism] (Kazan' University Press, 1984) pertain to

the early 1970's (S. Hook, G. Helbreit and others). Nor can the reader be pleased with the organization of the material for exposition in the articles of the anthology. It is like this: first come quotations torn from the overall context, and then come evaluations such as "malicious attacks", "a shameless lie" etc. Frequently the authors do not even attempt to argue their assertions, and limit themselves to references to the fact that "existing social and historical experience" confirms their analysis (p 13).

Speaking of the nature of "bourgeois legality", the authors have for some reason limited themselves to pointing only to its "positive" and "human" "aspects" (pp 15-16). On page 15 we read: "Indisputably, present day legality in a bourgeois society, when it is observed, can bring out certain factors which restrain the reactionary neofascist and terrorist tendencies in the political life of the capitalist countries, and its relative value lies in this". Unfortunately, the book does not analyze the real state of affairs in a number of "democratic" capitalist countries, in which reaction, neofascist and revanchist forces are becoming more and more active.

The actions of our ideological enemies are always promoted by class interests. In this connection the following lament by the authors of the anthology is surprising and appears to be extremely naive: "Soviet scholars and social scientists, and Marxist scholars in other countries are decisively rebuking the falsifiers, but the bourgeois ideologists and their ilk are stubbornly spreading their anti-scientific theories..." (p 92).

We have acquainted in brief form propagandists and those enrolled in party studies with a number of antipropagandistic books and brochures which have been published in recent years by republic and oblast publishing houses. One would think that our survey will serve as a certain guide when reading such literature, for use when preparing lectures, reports, synopses and seminar studies.

One cannot, however, help but notice that among those which are being published and planned for publishing, there are still few books and brochures on questions of methodology and methods of antipropagandistic work, the effectiveness of which depends largely on how fully, how efficiently and on what ideological-theoretical level the publishers provide the propagandists and those enrolled in party studies with literature that elucidates Leninist principles in antipropaganda educational aids and materials.

The shortcomings noted are inherent in a number of antipropagandistic publications, indicating that publishing houses do not at all times and in all places carry out their preparation in a sufficiently demanding way. It is important to devote special attention to selecting the authors and to reviewing the works. Obviously it would be expedient to assign the task of reviewing the works to prominent scientific organizations and scholars who are involved in the theory and practice of the ideological struggle and its peculiar features at the modern stage.

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REGIONAL

RELATION OF REPUBLIC CONSTITUTIONS TO USSR LAW

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 7, Sep 84 (signed to press 21 Aug 84) pp 25-27

[Article by Yu. S. Sirizhdinov: "The Relationship Between the USSR Constitution and Those of the Union Republics"]

[Text] The adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the basic law of the developed socialist society--was an extremely great achievement of Soviet political and legal thought, a triumph of Leninist doctrine on the socialist state, law and democracy. It codifies the socialist system's general principles, which express the class essence of the Soviet state of the whole people, the basic features of its political organization, the principles of guidance of the national economy, and the role of state and law in the spiritual life of society and the strengthening of the Soviet way of life as a whole. The 1977 USSR Constitution reflects the humanistic nature of the socialist state and the further deepening and development of Soviet democracy. The constitution generalizes our entire constitutional experience and simultaneously enriches it with new content that answers to the demands of the present era.

With the ratification of the 1977 USSR Constitution, the urgent need arose to develop and adopt new constitutions of the union and autonomous republics. This concluded the stage of the formation of a new constitutional system for the federal Soviet state, a stage characteristic of the period of developed socialism.

The USSR is a unitary, federal and multinational Soviet state, and this predetermines its constitutional system, which includes the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous Soviet republics that have been adopted in accordance with it. It reflects the principles that provide for the necessary unity in the regulation of multinational Soviet society's political and socioeconomic system and of our federal state.

The USSR Constitution proceeds first of all from the fact of the existence of the unitary and indestructible Soviet federal state--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--while the union republics' constitutions proceed first of all from the fact of a union republic's membership in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as an equal subject of it.

The 1977 USSR Constitution and the union republics' constitutions, including the 1978 UzSSR Constitution, rely on the tremendous experience of the development of the Soviet constitutional system. The 1977 USSR Constitution establishes that "a union republic has its own constitution conforming to the USSR Constitution and taking the republic's specific features into account" (Art. 76). The 1936 USSR Constitution stated somewhat differently: "taking the republic's specific features into account and constructed in full conformity with the USSR Constitution." The change in the wording regarding the requirements imposed on the republic constitutions has, of course, a certain meaning. Whereas the 1936 constitution spoke of the republic constitutions' complete conformity to the union constitution, the new USSR Constitution restricts itself to the requirement of conformity. This provision reflects the high level of development of the USSR and the union republics and the possibility of the creative embodiment of the provisions of the all-union basic law in the republic constitutions.

The development of the Soviet federation is characterized by two important tendencies, which are reflected in the new Soviet constitutions. In the first place, there is the strengthening of union principles in the organization of the entire Soviet multinational state, which is dictated by the progressive convergence of the USSR's nations and nationalities, the objectively established unity of Soviet society's political and economic systems, and the appearance of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--as well as by the increasingly strong unity of the goals, objectives and interests of all the Soviet republics.

In present-day conditions, the USSR provides not only for "the realization of mutual assistance along economic and political lines, as well as along the line of defense," as Art. 13 of the 1937 UzSSR Constitution and the corresponding articles of the other union republics' constitutions stated, which also essentially reflected the purposes of forming the USSR in 1922. Today the USSR "embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and unifies all nations and nationalities for the purpose of the joint building of communism" (See Art. 70 of the USSR Constitution--Basic Law).

The union republics' constitutions, proceeding from our party's program decisions, note that the union republics "for the purpose of the successful building of a communist society and the strengthening of economic and political unity and provision for the country's security and defense," on the basis of voluntary choice and equal rights and the free self-determination of nations, unite with one another in a single, unified and multinational state (Art. 68 of the UzSSR Constitution and corresponding articles of the other union republics' constitutions).

The 1978 constitutions of the union republics proceed from the existing "economic and political unity of the republics," and from the nature of the socialist state of the whole people, which is defined now by the unified national-economic complex and unified economic basis of all Soviet society.

In the second place, the development of the Soviet federation is characterized by the further strengthening of the guarantees of the union

republics' sovereign rights and the expansion of them (the rights, provided in the constitution, of the republics' participation in the resolution of questions lying within the jurisdiction of the USSR and of legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet).

The 1977 USSR Constitution defined the legal status of the union republics as part of the USSR, their sovereign rights, and the basic principles of the formation of the republics' bodies of state power and administration. The more concrete resolution of these questions is entrusted to the republics themselves. Thus, the union republics' constitutions regulate in detail the legal status of a given republic and the autonomous formations included in it. In particular, they give:

- 1) a detailed definition of the objects of the union republic's jurisdiction and competence (see, e.g., Art. 74 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 2) a more detailed characterization of an autonomous republic's legal status, its rights and the basic principles of the formation of its supreme bodies of state power and administration (see, e.g., Chapter 8, Arts. 78-81 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 3) definition of its administrative and territorial structure (see, e.g., Arts. 71 and 73 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 4) detailed regulations governing the organization and activities of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the establishment of their competence and mutual relations (see, e.g., Arts. 12 and 13 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 5) the more complete regulation of the organization and activities of local bodies of state power and administration (see, e.g., Art. 9 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 6) more detailed regulations regarding questions of the republic's plan and budget (see, e.g. Art. 74, pt. 8 of the UzSSR Constitution);

- 7) the resolution of other questions lying within the union republic's jurisdiction.

Thus, the range of questions comprising a union republic's constitutional competence is fairly wide. But in preparing the union republics' basic laws it was impossible to be limited to the resolution of these questions alone. A union republic's constitution should encompass all the principal questions that constitute the object of the socialist state's constitutional regulation, appropriately reproducing the main sections and provisions of the USSR Constitution. The adoption of precisely this sort of detailed basic law of a union republic corresponded to its status and to the fact that it is a sovereign state that, outside the boundaries indicated in Art. 73 of the USSR Constitution, independently exercises state power on its territory.

Art. 16 of the USSR Constitution establishes that "the USSR's economy constitutes a single national-economic complex encompassing all elements of socialist production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory." In emphasizing this important, fundamental feature of the USSR economy, the all-union basic law has in mind both its structural and territorial unity. The Soviet economy is unified throughout the country's entire territory. This provision receives its refraction and concrete expression with reference to the union republics in their constitutions. "The economy of the Uzbek SSR,"

states Art. 16 of Uzbekistan's Constitution, "is a constituent part of the single national-economic complex that encompasses all elements of social production, distribution and exchange on the territory of the USSR." The constitutions of all the other union republics contain analogous provisions. Thus, here the norm of the all-union basic law receives further development and supplementation.

The UzSSR Constitution does not simply reproduce corresponding norms of the all-union basic law, it formulates them from the republic's standpoint. "In accordance with the uniform union citizenship established in the USSR," states Art. 31 of the UzSSR Constitution, for example, "every citizen of the Uzbek SSR is a citizen of the USSR." Further the article proclaims: "Citizens of other union republics enjoy identical rights with citizens of the Uzbek SSR on the territory of the Uzbek SSR."

Citizens of the Uzbek SSR abroad enjoy the defense and protection of the Soviet state (see Art. 33 of the USSR Constitution--Basic Law--and Art. 31 of the UzSSR Constitution--Basic Law).

The correlation between the USSR Constitution and a union republic's constitutions can also be judged from the correlations between their structures and numbers of articles. The very systems of their sections, chapters and articles differ from one another. Whereas the USSR Constitution consists of nine sections, 21 chapters and 174 articles, the UzSSR Constitution, for example, consists of 11 sections, 21 chapters and 183 articles. Moreover, the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, which includes the Kara-Kalpak ASSR as part of its makeup, contains a special section on the autonomous republic's supreme bodies of state power and administration.

One of the most important purposes of a union republic's constitution is the regulation of questions lying within the constitutional competence of the subjects of the Soviet federation. First among these questions is definition of the objects of the union republic's jurisdiction and authority. Here one can clearly see one of the Soviet federation's fundamental traits as noted in the USSR Constitution, which consists in the fact that the USSR is a "single, unified and multinational state." In accordance with this, definition of the objects of a union republic's jurisdiction and authority in its constitution conforms to Art. 73 of the USSR Constitution, which establishes the objects of USSR jurisdiction.

The areas of activity indicated in the union constitution receive development in the republic constitutions with a view to the republics' competence and conditions, as well as the unitary system of the bodies of state administration. Thus, pt. 3, Art. 73, of the USSR Constitution stipulates that the jurisdiction of the USSR includes "the establishment of general principles for the organization and activity of republic and local bodies of state power and administration," while the UzSSR Constitution includes in its competence "establishment of the procedures for the organization and activities of republic and local bodies of state power and administration" (Art. 74, pt. 6).

In addition to this, the UzSSR Constitution also indicates those branches of administration that are primarily of republic significance, as well as questions that it lie within the republic's competence to resolve. Such questions, for example, include the administration of housing and the municipal economy, consumer services and social security, and the development and confirmation of the republic's state plans for economic and social development and state budgets (Art. 74, pts. 9,10,12, etc.).

An extremely important place within a union republic's competence and among the objects of its jurisdiction belongs to its sovereign rights. These include the right of free withdrawal from the USSR, the right to adopt the republic's constitution and make amendments to it, the rights to carry out legislation and enter into relations with foreign states, and other rights provided in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics. Another such right is the right spelled out in the union and republic constitutions to establish the language in which legislative acts are published and affairs are conducted in state agencies.

The USSR Constitution resolves issues of the use of language with reference to three cases. In proclaiming the right of USSR citizens to education, it indicates among the measures that ensure this right the possibility of "study in school in one's native language" (Art. 45). In providing for the publication of the laws of the USSR, resolutions and other acts of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it establishes that these acts "are published in the languages of the union republics" (Art. 116). Finally, the questions of the language of judicial proceedings are regulated in detail. According to Art. 159 of the USSR Constitution, "judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the union or autonomous republic, autonomous oblast, or autonomous region, or in the language of the majority of the population of a given locality. Persons participating in a case who do not know the language in which the proceedings are conducted are ensured the right to become completely familiar with the materials of the case, to participate in the proceedings through an interpreter, and to address the court in their native language." Thus, the all-union basic law consistently ensures in this area the principles of the equality of rights of all nations and nationalities and the equality of rights of all languages.

The union republics' constitutions resolve questions of the use of language through the reproduction and concrete elaboration of the aforementioned norms of the USSR Constitution. Thus, Art. 170 of the UzSSR Constitution establishes that judicial proceedings in the Uzbek SSR are conducted in Uzbek, Kara Kalpak or the language of the majority of the population in a given locality.

The correspondence of the ideas of the UzSSR Constitution to the all-union basic law is clearly evident in this example, as well.

The first Soviet Constitution--the RSFSR Constitution of 1918, which was drawn up under V. I. Lenin's guidance, contained many of Lenin's ideas and reflected Lenin's style and approach to the questions of constitutional development--contained an Art. 32, which proclaimed that the Soviet state

"deprives individual persons and individual groups of rights that they exercise to the detriment of the interests of the socialist revolution."

In the 1977 USSR Constitution, this provision is established in Art. 39 in the following wording: "Citizens' exercise of rights should not be detrimental to the interests of society and the state, or to the rights of other citizens." Art. 37 of the UzSSR Constitution also includes this provision.

Thus, the norms of a union republic's constitution correspond to the requirements of the USSR Constitution, and at the same time they creatively develop a number of its provisions with a view to the republic's specific features, which enriches and develops Soviet constitutional legislation as a whole.

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ARMENIAN MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF POLLUTION CONTROL

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 14 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by S. Vasilyan entitled "Don't Look for Excuses." The engineer criticizes the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials for failing to set up a special task force in Armenia on environmental issues. He gives an example of gross industrial pollution in Erevan, ordered to be closed 5 years ago, is still in operation, spewing dust and other industrial chemicals from its five smokestacks. The new plant, which was built in 1981, has 13 anti-pollution devices designed to catch the industrial dust. "The entire anti-pollution system, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars is at a standstill," complained the author, with only 1 out of the 13 dust-catching devices still in operation. He reminds the Ministry of Industrial Construction Material as well as the Republic's People Control Committee that 6 years have passed since the CC of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers passed a directive to create environmental protection organs responsible for pollution control. This responsibility is still in the hands of the department of safety technology [otdel tekhniki bezopasnosti]. The author concludes his article by saying that the old gypsum plant will continue to operate with its five smokestacks spewing dust into the surrounding environment, because "the new plant does not have the capacity by itself to meet the republic's demand for this very important building material."

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BRIEFS

TURKMENISTAN SOCIAL PRODUCTION--Ashkhabad--The rise in social production is a most important result of the republic's development this year. This was noted today at a session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputies reviewed and confirmed the plans for economic and social development and the republic's budget for 1985 and analyzed progress in fulfillment of the plan for this year. At the concluding stage of the current 5-year period it is planned to increase the volume of production of industrial products by 3 percent and total production of agriculture by 4 percent. More than 500 million rubles capital investment is being allocated for the development of the agroindustrial complex. Sessions of the supreme bodies of state authority, setting targets for the forthcoming year have already been held in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan and other Union Republics. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Dec 84]

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